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WAC.(I)S

PASTEL-DRAWING By V. S. GURJAR

PEN PORTRAIT OF ELLEN WILKINSON

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By Gerald Kersh

NEITHER MAN NOR DOG

One day I asked Adze if he had ever known what it feels like to have a friend. "I have had a friend; one friend, once," he replied.

"Whom you loved?"

"Loved?" He paused. "Well, yes, whom I loved."

"A woman?"

Adze sneered. "A woman!"

"A man, then."

"Man? Tfoo! Men are dust and ashes."

"Not a child, I suppose?"

"Children! Ptoo!" He spat. t'People are weeds, and children are 'he seeds of weeds."

"I should have guessed," I said. "Horse or a dog."

"Horses and dogs are as bad as men. They like men! They admire men! Fools! Ketcha!" He seemed about to burst with pent-up scorn.

He was silent for a while; for as long as it takes to smoke a cigarette he said nothing. There was always an oppressive and threatening quality about the silences of Adze. They made you think of lifeless wildernesses of broken stones: there was death and desolation in them. Then he laughed, and his laughter was short and harsh, like something splitting in a bitter frost. "Friend!" he said....

Friends are for cowards. You have friends because you are afraid to be alone. You value your friends because they are a kind of mirror in which you see reflected the best-looking aspects of yourself. Friends! And as for women, bath! What is there in a woman that a man should lose his head over her? A woman is impossible to live with. She is always talking. You support her, and she expects you to be devoted to her body and soul. She smells. She gets fat. She whimpers like a pup, that she is all yours... and the moment your back is turned her lover comes out from under the bed. Listen to me. I am a very old man. I have known a lot of men and women, but never any to whom I could offer either love or friendship. No, I am alone, me! Yes, I have known everybody, high and low, in all parts of the world .. in fine houses and in gutters, on mountains and plains, in forests and on the sea, but I have always been alone, alone with myself.

Always, except just once. This was more than fifty years ago. I left Russia from Vladivostok, working on a stinking ship that sailed for the South Seas down past the Sea of Japan and the Riu-Kiu Islands. The name of the ship was the Varvara. The captain was a pig, and the crew also were pigs. The purpose of the voyage was to trade among the islands. We had tobacco, beads, hatchets that would not cut, and some barrels of alcohol. This rubbish we intended to exchange for such things as pearls—because our white women loved to hang their necks with these little white sicknesses out of the bellies of oysters, and the South Seas are full of pearls and other nonsense.

Well, it was an unlucky voyage. Before we were out of the Sea of Japan we bit a storm, and the ship was rotten and the cargo was badly stowed, so that we were in a bad way when the winds died down. Everybody said that it was madness to go on, but the captain swore that he would put a bullet into the guts of the first man who might dare raise a voice. I did not care. I had a feeling that, whoever died, I should live. So we repaired the Varvara as best we could and went on. And so we came to grief.

Do not ask me where we were, because I do not know. Another wind came, howling like a devil out of hell, and it seemed to smash us like a bomb. The end of the matter was, that the crew, pigs and fools that they were, gave up hope. They cracked one of the bottles of Vodka, and drank it out of their cupped hands, as the ship foundered. They died singing of sweet kisses, blue-eyed maidens, and love in the meadows, while the sharks were crowding round them like. Society ladies around a millionaire. That was the end of them. Good. But the captain, as I foresaw, had taken care of himself. He and the first mate got into the one remaining boat. Needless to say, I got in with them. They had half a mind to toss me out, only there has always been something in my face which makes men think twice before playing such games with me

The sea was heaving, but growing still now. Our little boat went up in the air like a cork and then down again between cliffs of green water. Yes, the sea is very powerful. The last I saw of our ship was a kind of scum of bits of wood. Good. Then I was alone with the other two men in the boat, and they were fast asleep, exhausted. So I slept too. That was just before dawn. I awoke with the sun on my face. It was like the open door of a blast furnace when they let out the molten iron. The captain awoke too, and said: "Open that locker behind you and pass me the water."

I did so; that is to say, I passed him one of two water kegs in the locker, and also took out a little barrel of biscuits. He and the mate drank like fishes, and then handed me the keg. I also drank. Then we ate some biscuits. The sun rose higher. We lay and gasped. There was only half a gallon of water left in the keg, and the devil knew where we were. I said nothing. The day passed, and then the night, and then another day. The keg was drier than bones in a desert.

"The other keg," the captain said.

I looked at him, and said: "There is no other keg."

At that, they looked at each other like criminals in a cellar when they hear the police kicking down the door, and a sort of despair came down upon the mate, and he put his face between his hands and wept—only he was too dry to have any tears left. The night was a hundred years long, and the next day came like a flame thrower, and the mate went mad, and jumped overboard, and the sharks were very pleased to see him. And the captain raved and gasped and, for the first time in his life, cried for water. Then he too, went. He thought, all of a sudden, that this blue sea was some stream or other where the women of his village used to go and do their washing, and leaned over the side of the boat. Sharks have a habit of leaping up and snatching. They leapt up. They snapped. His name, if I remember rightly, was Avertchenko. But who cares?

So I was alone in the boat. I used the keg of water that I had hidden, sip by sip, and ate the biscuits. I do not mind being alone. I do not enjoy company. But then being imprisoned in that little boat, rising and falling and rising and falling, with nothing left but a sky like a house on fire, and a sea that covered the whole world ... why, then, suddenly it seemed to me that I wanted company. I never felt like tha before, and perhaps it was the sun that made me feel so. I kept looking out of my burnt-up eyes, and seeing nothing but this damned emptiness everywhere, this rotten emptiness for fire and salt ... and it seemed to me that a hole had been bored in my chest, and some of this silence and emptiness had leaked into me.

I lay like this for days, drinking my water drip by drip. And then I was down to the last pint of water and the last biscuit, and also the last thread that held me to the world. In one day I knew that I, also, would start singing and babbling about snow and grass and trees. But I broke this last biscuit, determined to keep alive as long as I could, for it is a man's duty to save himself. I broke this biscuit, I say, and a cockroach crawled out. I watched it. It ran across my hand, dropped to the bottom of the boat and tried to find a place to hide. I followed it with my eyes, put out a finger and headed it off.

It crawled up my finger, ran up into my palm, and stayed there, doing something or other with its feet. I put up my other hand to shelter it form the sun, and there it stayed. I made crumbs of a little biscuit and—devil take it—I actually moistened these crumbs with a finger dipped in water. I wanted that cockroach to stay with me. I wanted it to stay alive. Yes, of all created things, that thing is the only one which I wanted to live with me! It made me feel that the whole world was not dead, and that, somehow there was land beyond the sea, the salty and murderous sea.

So the madness that was coming on me went away, and the night came with cooler air; and still the cockroach rested on my hand, which I did not dare to move for fear of frightening it away; and that night passed quickly until it cracked—my last night—cracked like my last biscuit and let in the dawn. And for the one time in my life, just for an instant, I felt that I also was small and resting as it were in the palm of some hand powerful enough to crush me.

I looked over the water; it was calm as glass, and saw a sail. It belonged to a Norwegian clipper-ship, but I was too weak to signal. My head went round and the darkness fell down, and I knew nothing more until I tasted water, and found myself lying on a deck looking up into the face as round a red as the sun, the face of a man with a yellow beard. There were men all around me, all offering me clothes, blankets, food, drink, sympathy. But I looked at the palm of my hand. The cockroach was gone. I had been lost and alone on an empty sea in an empty boat for forty days and forty nights. But when I saw that my cockroach was gone, then, for the first time in my life, I felt lonely.

"John O'London's weekly"

I wanted that cockroach to stay with me .... yes of all created things that thing is the only one which I wanted to live with me.... It made me feel that the whole world was not dead....

Faster-Than-Sound Rocket Bomb

By VERNON BROWN,
"News Chronicle" Naval Correspondent

Britain owes its 700-mile-an-hour bomb to a barrister who also invented a potato peeler. He is Capt. Edward Terrell, R.N.V.R., Recorder of Newbury, a King's Counsel, a politician, a research scientist and a home handy man. Inventions are his hobby.

He has done a great deal of confidential work for the Admiralty and his success in inventing the rocket bomb was kept secret until recently.

Sir Alwyn Crow also worked with him in developing the weapon.

Son of the late Mr. Thomas Terrell, K.C., well-known legal authority on patents, Edward Terrell was called to the Bar in 1924.

He and his wife have a house in Garden Road, St. John's Wood. They have a son, aged ten.

The new bomb travelling faster than sound, explodes only after deep penetration. It has great accuracy.

Flying Fortresses of the U. S. Eighth Air Force put it into operation for the first time in attacks against the E-boat pens at Ijmuiden, Holland in February. The bombs piereced the massive concrete roofs of the pens and caused extensive damage inside.

Work on the bomb began a considerable time ago by scientists in the Royal Naval Scientific Service.

What was wanted was a bomb capable of penetrating specially protected U-boat shelters and E-boat pens.

A "power" bomb, with a great striking speed, was instantly decided upon, with rocket gear as the propulsion unit.

Initial plans gave the bomb a great striking speed, but raised many problems. These were solved and tests showed the bomb maintained perfect stability from release to strike.

These tests were carried out by American pilots over bombing ranges in remote parts of Britain.

The tests were so successful that production of the new weapon by the Admiralty in conjunction with the Ministry of Supply was then given high priority and under reciprocal aid, all details of design were made available to the U. S.

The task of testing the bomb was given to the U. S. Air Force because at that time the Americans were concentrating on daylight bombing and daylight tests were essential.

Its size and weight are still secret.

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PEN PORTRAIT :'BRAVE, LITTLE ELLEN'

BY DHARAM YASH DEO

The Rt. Hon. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Minister Of Education, is one of the most colourful figures in labour ranks.

The first time I saw Ellen Wilkinson was in November, 1936, when a band of "Hunger Marchers" from Jarrow, led by the "plucky, red-haired woman," had reached London at the end of their 300 miles tramp.

Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., for Jarrow who had marched most of the way with the "Hunger Marchers", was to present their petition for work to the Government, in the House of Commons. Those were the days of the "dole" and "depression" and peak unemployment in Great Britain All the radical papers were full of news of the marchers. Came the day and they arrived in London. Men and women lined the streets to cheer them. They leaned from windows and came out of their houses. "Good old Ellen", they cried, "Give the Government something to wake them up." That was some nine years ago. On more than one occasion I had seen and heard Ellen Wilkinson from the press gallery of the House of Commons. But this was my first meeting with her—tired, weary, footsore but cheerful.

M.P. Since 1935

Ellen C. Wilkinson, M.A., M.P., had represented in the old Parliament as Labour Member, the Jarrow division of Durham since 1935. Born of a working class family, she received good education all acquired by scholarships and went to Manchester University. She started her career as a school teacher but was wedded to politics and devoted to Trade Unionism. As long ago as 1913 and 1914, she was organizer of National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and National Organizer of Union of Distributive and Allied workers since 1915. All her life since then has been dedicated to her work.

Writing of her, Ethel Mannin says that she (Miss-Wilkinson) cares about politics as most women care about clothes and love, that for her those things will always be unimportant incidentals in the business of living; but in spite of that, she is not the de-humanized mass of politics, devoid of natural feeling, which that statement suggests. She remains, curiously paradoxically, in spite of this preoccupation with politics, intensely human.

Vivid Memory

Nearly nine years have passed since that cold wet day when Ellen's Hunger Marchers had reached London. But the memory of that day and my meeting her is one of the most vivid even today. Her heroic cheerfulness, her warmth, her humanity, during the final stages of the 300 miles march from Jarrow to London in 1936, gave me some idea of the stuff this "little-woman" was made of. Barely 5ft. in height, red-haired, alive like a super-charged battery, the frail woman, often walked from 9-30 in the morning till 5-30 in the evening.

Most of her 200 companions had blistered feet, bad colds and aching limbs, but with the "Brave Ellen" by their side there were no grumblers in that gathering of 200 hunger marchers who had reached London to fight for their cause in that grand way. I have yet to see a livelier or a more courageous gathering. They had come to London to draw the Government's attention to the plight of Jarrow's 35,000 jobless, some of whom had never had any work; others had been jobless for 15 years.

Fighter For the Poor

I remember one more meeting with her. Jawaharlal was in London after Kamala's death in Europe. Ellen Wilkinson was presiding at a meeting held in his honour. Her tribute to Kamala and to Nehrus was one of the most touching I had ever heard. In pin drop silence in the over-crowded Essex Hall she spoke of Jawaharlal's "Autobiography" which she had "read in one sitting from midnight to breakfast time the next day"—and her tears and the audience's tears were her and our homage and tribute to Kamala "who was no more."

All her life Ellen Wilkinson has fought for the poor and the exploited men and women of Jarrow and their kind. Today, in the new Parliament, as a Minister in Mr. Attlee's Cabinet, she undertakes a more strenuous and taxing job. But she is used to it. Her years of Trade Union Organization had been days of some real, hard work and struggle and drudgery In Miss. Mannin's words it is precisely because she is not out to do anything spectacular that one feels that in Ellen Wilkinson is a personality who really will achieve something of importance. The ten years old prophecy now comes true. The great opportunity has now come her way and with a mind like a razor she will cut through the red tape of reaction and help build a better and happier Britain.

A True Revolutionary

Labour Party in power may or may not do much for India. But in Ellen Wilkinson, like few other Labourites, the oppressed people of India and the whole world, have a friend, a true comrade, who really knows what poverty and sufferings and unemployment and the "dole" mean. She is one of those rare people one cannot help admiring; people who are keen in something and fight for something. Unlike our society ladies, she is one of those who do not languish in bed until the late morning take half a day before the dressing table or in the hair-dressing saloon, a and drift from one bridge party to another and from one cocktail dance to another.

Ellen Wilkinson, belongs to that band of "Revolutionaries" who change the destinies of nations; she is one of those who not only think about the world's problems but who do something about it; they throw themselves into some kind of enterprise and adventures and make some kind of contribution towards making this world a better place before they die. They pathetically do not try to look twenty years younger than they really are, and whose conversation thrives on what others wear and do. Ellen Wilkinson is one of those who are really keen about making this world better and lovelier.

ELLEN WILKINSON

"She cares about politics as most women care about clothes and love."

PENICILLIN LOZENGES

They Prove Useful In Combating Infections Of Throat

Penicillin lozenges which dissolve in the mouth co mbat "strep" sore throat, trench mouth and other mouth and throat infections, Drs. Alexander B. MacGregor and David A. Long report in the British Medical Journal. Twentyfive of their trench mouth patients thus treated were free of symptoms within twenty-four hours. Within five days their mouths had completely healed. Three and one-half months later there were no relapses, though gum pockets and stagnation areas will receive attention to prevent reinfection at a later date.

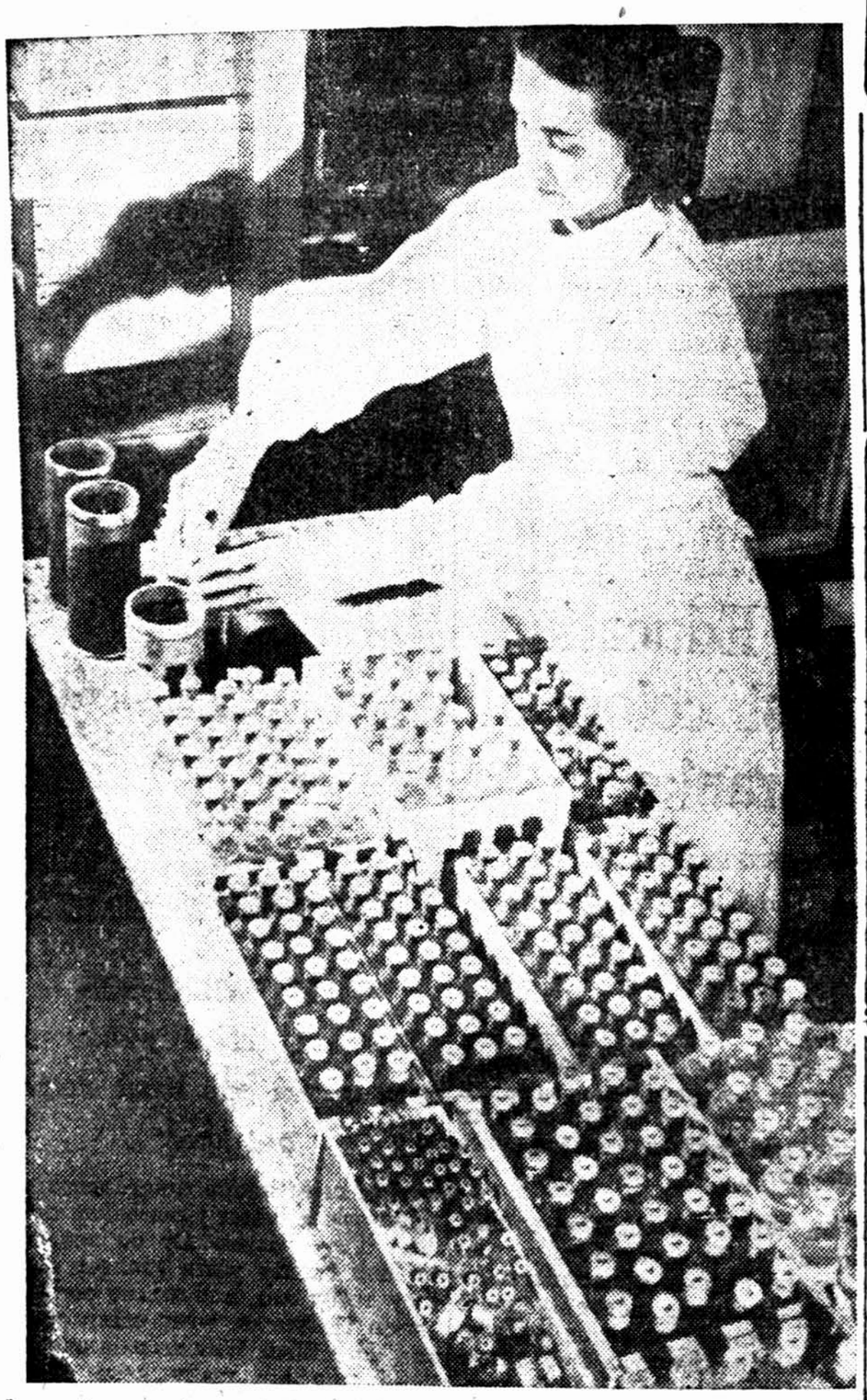
In cases of acute streptococcal tonsillitis there was "great relief" in twenty-four hours and within forty-eight hours all the patients were free of fever. But the chronic carrier state was not helped. Streptococcus germs were killed in the throats of the carriers when lozenges were taken. but in most cases the germs returned after the treatment was stopped. A medical student, however, was kept free of the carrier state long enough to finish his training in obstetrics, which the doctors point to as of practical value.

The lozenges, three-fourths of an inch square by one-eighth of an inch thick, are made of gelatin and penicillin with a small amount of preservative. They have a "very slightly bitter taste" which apparently is not noticeable when there is any infection in the mouth or throat. Well persons who tried the lozenges did not find the bitterness "actively unpleasant."

"What's up with you"?
"I fell in the river, sergeant."
"Oh, did yer, well you'd better 'op back to the camp and get yourself dehydrated."

Beauty And The Blind Inventor

J. ROBERT ATKINSON, Vice-President and General Manager of the Braille Institute of America, operates the portable Braille writing machine he invented. Mr Atkinson, who is blind, designed five other models before perfecting the present raised-letter writing-machine. Its 150 metallic parts are assembled by blind workers in the Institute, located in the west coast U.S. city of Los Angeles. The machine takes paper nine inches wide and weighs only 11 pounds. It is sold to the blind at cost price or loaned to them without charge. Recently, the 26th anniversary of its founding and the 116th anniversary of Braille printing for the blind. the Institute launched a drive to raise funds to provide vocational. welfare and recreational training for blinded U. S. veterans watching him is Olivia De Haviland.



A worker packs typhus vaccine for shipment. There is enough vaccine on the table to innoculate 15,000 persons.

U.S. Laboratory Combats Spotted Fever

More than 100 men and women in the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Laboratory at Hamilton, Montana, in the north-western United States, are producing vaccines that are combating typhus and yellow fever in all parts of the world. The laboratory is a branch of the National Institute of Health, research unit of the U. S. Pacific Health Service, and is an outgrowth of early investigations into the disease known as Rocky Mountain spotted fever. In 1941 the laboratory developed a specific cure for the virulent fever from which it takes its name.

Under the direction of Dr. Ralph R. Parker, one of the U. S. pioneers in spotted fever research, the laboratory helped to supply the vast amounts of vaccines used by United Nations armed forces.

Probably more than any other single individual, Dr. Howard Taylor Ricketts laid the groundwork for the laboratory's valuable contribution to medicine.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever in many ways resembles typhus. Its symptoms include chills, fever, headaches, and pains in the joints and muscles. Skin eruptions, which give the disease its name, appear about the third day of the fever

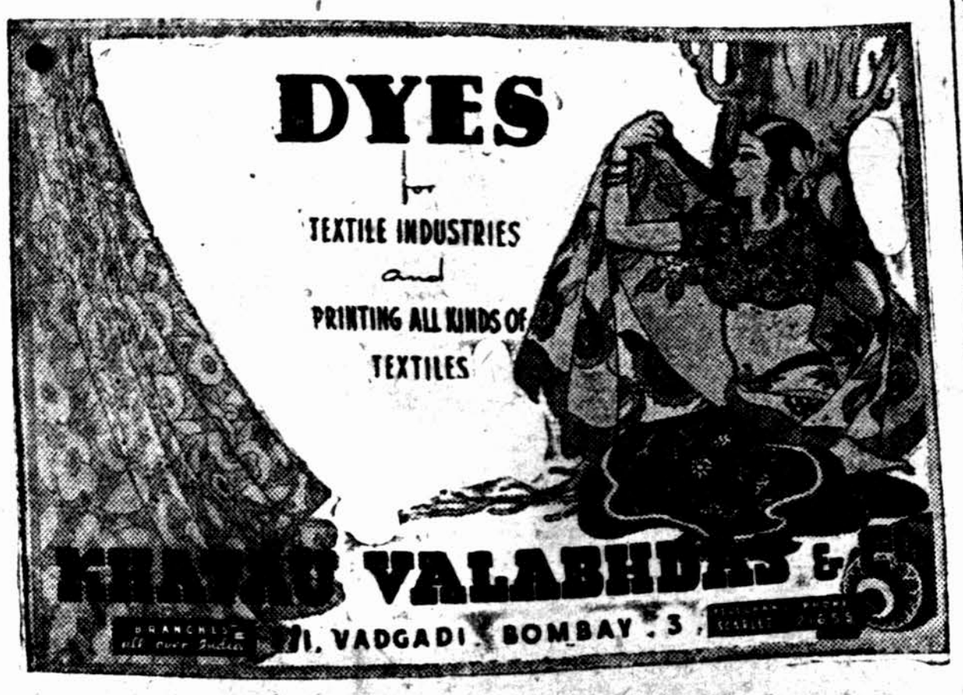
For many years the fever was a disease of mystery. Then, in 1906, because of ill health, Dr. Ricketts went to Bitter Root Valley in Montana for a vacation. He became interested in the baffling ailment. Embarking upon a series of experiments with guinea pigs and monkeys, he finally discovered that Rocky Mountain spotted fever infects humans through the bite of virus-carrying ticks.

PORTRAIT OF A KILLER!

The body louse, or podiculus hu-manus corporis, is the carrier of the dread typhus fever.

Bacillus Identified

Ricketts isolated a rod-shaped microbe in infected human blood that appeared also in ticks and tick eggs—the "x" of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Then Ricketts turned his attention to typhus. He found that typhus and spotted fever have many characteristics in common,



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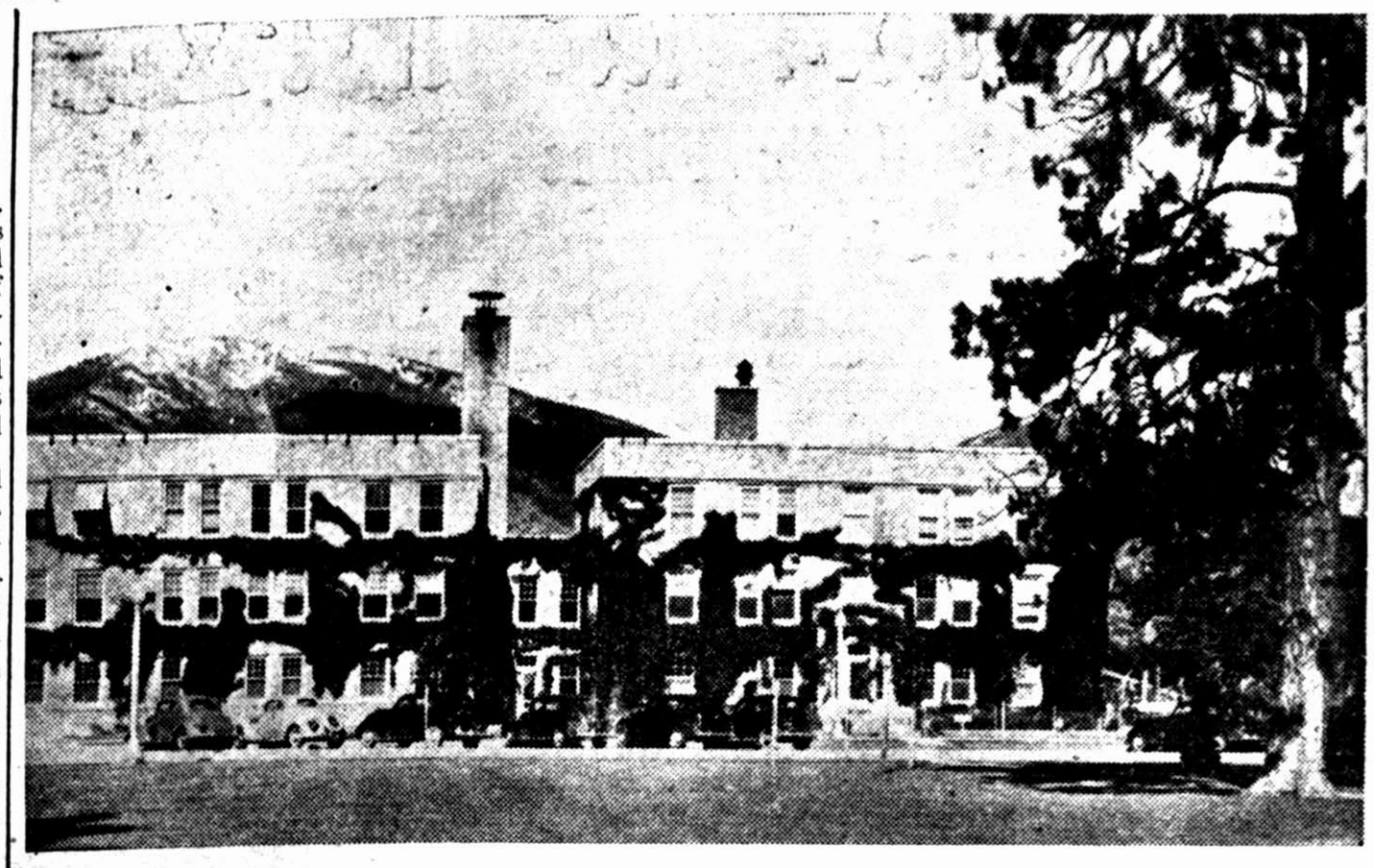
One of the chemists in charge inspects yellow fever vaccine during the desiccation period.

War Against Typhus



Backgrounded by snow-dappled peaks, the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Laboratory is located at Hamilton, Montana, in the north-western United States. In the red brick, ivy-covered buildings, research goes forward on spotted fever, epidemic and endemic typhus, Japanese tsutsugamushi fever, trench fever, deer-fly and Australian "Q" fever.

Dr. Herrald R. Cox, who developed the method of producing typhus vaccine from infected eggs, examines bacteria cultures. His method reduced the cost of manufacture for one dose of vaccine from 20 dollars (approximately Rs. 60 to 75 cents approximately Rs. 2-8-0).

These workers harvest embryonic membranes from eggs infected with louse-borne typhus. This is part of the process in the manufacture of vaccine for the disease. The laboratory makes enough vaccine annually to innoculate several hundred thousand persons.

ncluding the rod-shaped bacillus. In 1910, Ricketts contracted typhus in Mexico and died. His name and that of another research victim of typhus, Poland's Stanislas von Prowazek, have been given to the rod-shaped microbe of typhus, spotted fever, and related diseases—"rickettsiae-prowazeki," frequently called "rickettsia."

Two other research workers played an important part in the Montana studies: Dr. Roscoe Roy Spencer and Dr. Ralph R. Parker.

Spencer developed a method of building accumulations of the deadly virus in the ticks under laboratory conditions, and found that there was a sufficient concentration of infection in one of them to kill 3,000 guinea pigs.

Spencer and Parker decided to use these laboratory-infected ticks as the basis of a vaccine. They mashed infected ticks, covered them with a weak solution of carbolic acid, and injected them into guinea pigs, all of which thereupon became immune to spotted fever. On May 19, 1924, Spencer innoculated himself to prove the effectiveness of the vaccine on humans; later the vaccine was made available to others. Immunity in humans is not total. The vaccine is effective for approximate a season, and does not in all cases ward off spotted fever. But where it does not completely prevent infection, it materially lessens the violence of the disease.

Laboratory Continues Search

Parker was made director of the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Laboratory in 1928 and in 1931 the laboratory became a part of the National Institute of Health. At present it is devoted almost entirely to research in the rickettsial diseases those caused by the rod-shaped microbes discovered by Ricketts—and to production of vaccines. Included in its studies are spotted fever, epidemic typhus, endemic typhus, tsutsugamushi fever of Japan, trench fever, deer-fly fever, and the "Q" fever of Australia.

The vaccine developed by Spencer and Parker has been produced in ever-increasing quantities. In 1925 it cost £20 to manufacture a single dose. By 1940 the laboratory was producing enough of the vaccine annually to innoculate 130,000 persons at a cost of 75 cents a dose.

Dr. Herrald Cox, one of the research workers at the laboratory, was directly responsible for the increased low-cost production. He infected fertile chicken eggs with rickettsia and found that it was possible to produce vaccines in larger quantities, faster, and at less expense than previously. The infected egg yolks were dried and the still active microbes killed with carbolic acid and formalin. A single egg yolk provided as many as 20 doses of vaccine.

In 1938 the laboratory began to develop typhus vaccines by the egg yolk method. The following year small experimental quantities were shipped to various European countries, and today large amounts go to the United States and its United Nations Allies.

CURE FOR THE KILLER

Up to 1941 there was still no specific cure for Rocky Mountain spotted fever—though the vaccine was effective as a preventive. But in that year Dr. Norman Topping succeeded in preparing a successful serum at the laboratory from the blood of hyperimmunized rabbits. He acquired a laboratory infection of spotted fever and cured himself with his new serum. Today it is widely used in treatment of the disease. In 1943 Topping was given the Bailey K. Ashford Award of the American Society of Tropical Medicine for his achievement.

The whole history of the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Laboratory has not yet been written. Day by day its workers seek answers to unsolved questions, slowly adding to the growing store of human knowledge.—USIS

TEXTILES FROM THE TEST-TUBE

Research On Synthetic Fibres

By Prof. A. M. LOW

Textiles have long been one of the basic industries of Britain and, when chemists began to produce synthetic fibres, these were added to the natural substances; notably wool, cotton and flax which were among the pillars of the nation's industrial prosperity.

During the war, some remarkable strides have been made not only in the production of new fibres but also in the treatment of the older types. Experience is showing that, far from the new synthetics driving the older fibres from the market, they will (in many instances) be used in combination, the resulting material having a combination of good qualities which neither fibre alone can be given.

A great deal of scientific research has been conducted on natural fibres and with very good results. Spinning and weaving wool goes back to the dawn of history and it is not surprising, therefore, that tradition and "rule of thumb" methods have remained in the wool industry. The newer fibres—such as rayon—were the product of the laboratory and it was obvious that they had to rely upon the laboratory for their improvement. But it is only in comparatively recent years that intensive scientific research has been applied to wool, cotton and flax.

This research is concerned with every aspect of the industry. Under pressure of war, Britain has enormously increased her flax production. The painstaking and uncertain traditional methods of treating the plant to separate the fibres for spinning into linen thread have been replaced by factory methods. Every stage is exactly controlled so that the quality of the finished product does not depend upon the sun or the rain, the quality of river water and the craftsmanship of the worker. There has been scientific breeding of flax seed for yield and quality.

Wool Research

In the case of wool, research begins with the sheep and every condition that can influence the quantity and quality of the yield is examined. The new knowledge of the molecular structure of fibres is making it possible to eliminate individually the disadvantages of wool For instance, the "tickle" can be taken out of wool underwear. The softening of the fibres, without any loss of warmth or strength, may well mean that wool will return to favour as underwear for women. Experiments have resulted in many new and attractive fashions. Wool laces, very fine printed woollen fabrics and printed furnishing materials, are all products of recent research.

An interesting new process is that in which woollen fabrics are treated so that the dye "takes" in places and not in others, making possible many novel effects. Another new fabric is the result of a deliberate mixture of shrinkable and non-shrink wool.

Complete control over shrinking has been obtained at last. All woollen clothes in future can be unshrinkable. This is the result of research into exactly what happened when wool was placed in water. Socks and underwear used by the British Fighting Services bear a mark which shows that they are certified unshrinkable. These, since they are produced by the million, reveal that the process is not a "luxury." In practice, the additional cost of treatment is almost negligible.

The same applies to a method devised for making wool mothproof. The process depends upon the incorporation in the wool of a chemical which is poison to the moth-grubs which emerge from the eggs laid in the wool and which have always done so much damage. The chemical does not harm the properties of the wool in any way and it may be that in a few years hence moth balls will become rarities!

Mixing Of Fibres

Interesting new textiles, too, have been produced by the mixture of fibres. For example, by mixing wool with new synthetic fibres, a textile is produced with the appearance and warmth of wool but costing very much less. This means that a high-quality textile becomes available to an increased range of people. By mixing microscopic amounts of silica into thread woven or knitted into stockings, it is possible to make the fibres "non-slip." This implies that the stocking will not "run" and that seams will not pull out.

Other mixtures produce a material that retains its creases even when damped—clothes will not emerge creased from a suitcase nor wrinkle in the rain. The water-repelling qualities of fabrics have been greatly improved so that tablecloths can be stainproof and furnishing fabrics can be cleaned with a damp cloth. Impregnation with chemicals resistant to heat and solvents will soon give us more fabrics that can be dry-cleaned with safety.

One of the new synthetic fibres made from peanuts has proved very effective in combination with wool and cotton, reducing the cost of wool garments and making cotton almost as warm as wool. In combination with wool it will also be used as a felt for the manufacture of good hats. It greatly improves the felting quality of wool.

Considerable progress also has been made in the technique of re-using fibres. The fibres are re-generated and given new elasticity so that in most cases only an expert could distinguish the "new" from the re-generated. This means not only less waste, but makes possible the production of good clothes for the many millions in the world who are "under-clothed."

Felt & Its Uses

Felt is an extremely important wool product. Its many applications—quite apart from clothing—are not generally recognised. The methods of making it have been greatly improved. It is extensively employed in engineering work for taking up vibration in the bed of machine tools and even in bridge building there is a great deal of bituminous felt in London's recently-opened Waterloo Bridge. For many purposes it can replace rubber for absorbing vibration and it is extensively used in truck tyres. The war has brought new demands for high quality woolfelt, as for instance in the boots of British Commandos and the lining of electrically heated clothing for the Roya Air Force.

One of the strangest fibre combinations is cotton with a new plastic which gives a solid material that can be worked like steel but is "soundless". It will probably be used to make silent clocks and for other purposes where silence is important.

So far as new materials and improvements are concerned, the world obviously owes a great debt to Britain's Textile Industry as the direct result of war-time research.

Flowers Speak!
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AGENTS WANTED IN ALL IMPORTANT TOWNS. Only those having their Show Rooms to display our stock need apply.

COINAGE DESIGN COMPETITION ★ Rs. 2,000 IN PRIZES ★

IN connection with the re-coinage programme that will have to be undertaken after the end of the war, the Government of India are pleased to announce a "Coinage Design Competition", with a view to encouraging artists in the country to submit designs for India's post-war coinage. For purposes of the competition it should be assumed that the coinage will be decimalised, although that issue has not yet been decided. The terms and conditions of the competition are as follows:—

(1) A prize of Rs. 2,000 is offered to the artist whose designs will be accepted for the entire series of coins or the sum may be divided in proportion according to the designs accepted, at the discretion of the Committee mentioned under (5) below.

(2) Designs are required for the following coins whose shapes and sizes may be taken to correspond to the existing coins mentioned against them:—

(i)	50 cents ...	half rupee
(ii)	25 cents ...	quarter rupee
(iii)	10 cents ...	two annas (square shape)
(iv)	5 cents ...	one anna (scalloped shape)
(v)	2 cents ...	half anna (square shape)
(vi)	1 cent ...	one pre-war half pice diameter 0.84 inch

(3) (*a*) The obverse of all these coins will bear the head of His Majesty the King Emperor.

(*b*) Designs must be clear, simple and suitable for low relief without intricate and complicated details.

(*c*) All designs should bear the denomination in English, Hindi and Urdu only.

(*d*) No beads are required round the margin.

(*e*) The relief should be kept away from the margins as far as possible.

(*f*) Sketches should be prepared in black and white and of approximately 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

(4) All entries, which must be certified as original by the artist, should be forwarded in a registered cover, superscribed "Coinage Design Competition", to the Master of the Mint, His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 15th November, 1945.

(5) The designs submitted will be considered by a Committee, consisting of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India; the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department; the Mint Masters, Bombay and Calcutta and the Principals of two Art Schools with power to co-opt the Artist Engraver Bombay Mint, when necessary The decision of the Committee will be final.

(6) Rejected entries will be returned only if a specific request is made in this behalf to the Mint Master, Bombay, within a period of one month of the announcement of the result of the competition.

Issued by the Finance Department Government of India

AAA 476

BALOO: THE WIZARD OF THE BALL

By D. B. Deodhar

P. Baloo was in his prime as great as a bowler as Ranji was as a batsman. He was a genius—with infinite capacity to take pains. He began life as a groundsman on rupees three a month, and by dint of perseverance became one of the greatest—if not the greatest—Indian bowlers. His life will always serve as an inspiration to our young cricketers.

There are the three proverbial ways of the rise of great men in this world. As is humorously said; 'Some are born great, some attain greatness while some have greatness thrust on them.'

Out of the three types of greatness, the last is only a moekery and need not be considered. The first may dazzle many to shart with, but very soon people realise that the so called genius is a gift of the Gods and the lucky and proud possessor of it deserves little credit for his greatness. In fact, greatness by birth is a sort of greatness, thrust upon a person by Nature—this not much different from the greatness of the third type. It is only the second variety of greatness, which is attained by a man himself, that should really count and make us lift our hats for him. Such persons, who gradually rise to the top from the lowest rung of the ladder, always inspire others into activity and effort and create a hope in all hearts.

P. Baloo who was in the height of his cricket glory and greatness forty years ago and whose skill in his art still remains unsurpassed, was to my mind the first and the greatest of cricketers who can be called 'Self made.' No other cricketer then and now had to fight so hard against the difficulties and dangers, inflicted by both man and nature. The greatness of the man therefore strikes us all the more when we consider the dark background of his life and surroundings. Baloo's life reminds me of the Mahabharat story of the great archer Ekalavya who being born in a low family of untouchables was not admitted by the Guru Drona in his class of archery with Arjuna and others. But Ekalavya was so keenly determined to master the art that he prepared a clay image of the Guru and so much devoted himself to the practice, imagining that he was with class that he soon outclassed the regular pupils and then was admitted by the Guru in his fold.

Born 68 years ago, in a poor Harijan family in an out of the way place young Baloo, without any help and guidance had not the least prospect of shining in a foreign and costly game like Cricket and also in other activities of life. The lot of the Harijans was then most miserable, they being treated as outcastes, unfit even to be touched by the higher class of Hindus. The poor circumstances of his father made it impossible for him to send his sons to a School and thus young Baloo was deprived of all education and had to serve for his living as a ground-boy to bowl or field for the military officers at their parade ground or at the Poona European club.

His power of observation, understanding and imitation combined with his keenness and ambition to study and master the art of bowling, enabled him to grasp the essential elements of the game, at a very early age. When he was off duty, he used to watch closely all the matches at Poona and learn the finer points of the game himself. The keennes, and aptitude in the young boy was atonce noticed by the famous capts J. G. Greig and Dr. Trass. I.M.S.s' who prophesied that Baloo would be one of the greatest bowlers, if he got opportunities to play firstclass cricket capt. Barton then was a left hand bowler at Poona, very conspicuous for his accuracy and ease and thus was the model for Baloo in his art. As a ground bowler at the Poona Club. Baloo had to bowl for all sorts of batsmen and had to study their weak points. This continuous work and practice for five years in his young age laid the foundation of not only his game but also of his physical fitness which lasted him for the next 25 years of strenuous first class Cricket.

BALOO IN HINDU CRICKET

The 18 year-old boy impressed players like Greit Poore, sprolt and Wigram of the days so much that they could not understand why a bowler of his calibre should not play in first class cricket; Greig therefore wrote to the local press, urging the Hindu Clubs of the days to include Baloo in their best fixtures. Baloo accordingly was selected by the Poona young Men's club not without some difficulty. Some of the Hindu players threatend to resign if Baloo were excluded on grounds of birth. The addition of a fine bowler to the Young Men's Club at once increased its strength to defeat for the list time a strong team of the unbeatable Poona club. For some years at the end of the last century Baloo and Bhide of the Hindus used to make short work of any strong balling combination and raised the status of the Club considerably. These were the years very useful for Baloo's training in the game which attracted the attention of Bombay where he migrated soon and was offered a job in the B.B.C.I. clerical line.

JUSTICE RANADE'S HAND SHAKE

An interesting incident of those old days may show that real merit in any field of life will not long remain unrecognised and unappreciated. The Satara Gymkhana had their players like Deas, Martin, Wigram and Wilkins and was invicible. The late Justice Ranade, to test its strength arranged a Cricket match between the Satara Gymkhana and the Poona Young Men's club with Baloo in it. In order that the ground may not give any help to Baloo, it was rolled and prepared well for over a week. Inspite however of all the precautions and the strength of the opponents he captured 8 wickets for the poor total of 84 runs and brought a creditable, though unexpected victory to the Poona side. Ranade then publicly shoo hands with the hero of the match-though it was considered to be religious lapse.

BALOO IN BOMBAY CRICKET.

When he was transferred to Bombay for a good job in the railway, a special ceremony to bid farewell to him was held at Poona when the great Indian leader Tilak openly garlanded, Baloo and complimented him on his achievements. Considering the social orthodox ideas forty years ago, a highclass Hindu leader, like Lokmanya Tilak, garlanding a Harijan was the highest recognition of merit.

Bombay with its great number of clubs gave Baloo more opportunities to shine against first class players. The Parsees then were very strong and on the perfect wicket as that of the Hindu Gymkhana, he had to think out new methods and plans of attack and thus he was found difficult to play even by the best of the Parsee Cricketers. This period at Bombay between 1906—1910 was the best period of his cricket life and he was the mainstay of Hindus attack in the triangular and the Presidency matches. One year he could not play owing to bad hand and it had a serious effect on the result: so indispensable he had been to the Hindu side.

For more than twenty years he had to bowl continuously single handed both at Poona and at Bombay and the over work had its effects. He suffered later, from a sprained shoulder called 'Synovitis' which took off the delivery in his bowling and though he captured more than hundred wickets in 1911 English four, he was not half of his former self. He continued to play for thr Hindus in the famous Quadrangulae matches off and on, after 1911 for some years out of his love for the community, but the best part of his cricket was over. However in 1915, I remember to have been bowled by him even though I was set and was in best form.

HIS ENGLISH TOUR

As said above, Baloo was at the height of his power, in 1904 and his best performance was seen against the Oxford Authentics who were then touring India. Though the wicket was perfect and many catches were dropped he captured seven wickets and turned the defeat into success for the Hindus.

In 1911 an Indian team was sent to England and Baloo was the mainstay of attack. Though he was not at his best owing to overstrain, he stood second in English averages for sometime and he would have kept the place if he would have been properly handled. As it was, at the end of the tour he stood first in Indian and 6th in English averages, though he was not backed by good fielding. He captured 75 best English wickets in first class cricket and 114 wickets in total. Against Lancashire he took 9 wickets in one innings. This was no mean achievement, considering the state of Indian cricket and cricketers thirty-five years ago. Baloo made such a good impression on critics that the famous bowler of England, Rhodes, called him the third best bowler of the world. Baloo however should have been sent to England in his prime in 1904—1905; there was actually a scheme to that effect but some inferior bowler was chosne instead.

Besides being a genius in bowling, he was a good fielder anywhere and had accepted wonderful catches off hard hits. In the English tour, there was a hard drive towards Baloo. All looked in the direction of the boundary for the ball which however was surprisingly clinging to the hand of Baloo. In batting, however since his childhood, never got opportunities, though at critical times, he could stand to save his side, our bowlers, then, rarely could bat.

In the art of bowling Baloo was a genius. The ease, grace, the rhythmic and fluent movements which characterised Ranjee's style, in the use of the bat, were equally visible in his work on the ball. There was no laborious, awkward, jerky action anywhere and it was a pleasure to watch his easy, smooth and graceful style. Unlike ordinary fighters, he had a number of weapons to use, to show and to conceal, as time required. His best balls were slowleg spinners which he could flight and pace differently; and if the victims still resisted, he would with the same action send one fastish ball which came in from the off. The ball coming abruptly from off to leg would leave the opponent at his wit's end, l.b.w. or bowled. With the new ball he was more and many times got a wicket for the opening over. In his days, the googly was not known in India, and he did not get opportunities to study the technique of it.

A SELF-MADE MAN

Baloo had to climb to the top from the lowest rung of the ladder of life, single-handed. Ranjee and Duleep were the favourites of Fortune, but Baloo had to force the Goddess; he was really a self-made man in the true sense of the world and India can be fully proud of him. India's claim for having produced Ranjee and Duleep can well be disputed. Baloo however got all his lessons here and worked out all his theories His example thus will be more inspiring and hopeful for young Indian cricketers, who have little facilities and who have to depend upon themselves to build up the game. From the lowest place of a ground boy getting Rs. three a month, he worked his way up to India's No. 1 in bowling withoutneglecting his duties both public and private which he owed to his community and family.

Along with himself, he lifted his four brothers to a higher status, giving them an all-sided education. If one wants to illustrate the wonders of perseverance and determined ambition, one cannot do better than to point out Baloo. As he retired from his favourite game twentyfive years ago with honour and credit, so he did from his service with distinction. We wish that he should enjoy his well-earned rest for many years to come to be a source of advice and inspiration for the younger generation. He proved that man was the creator of the circumstances and maker of destiny and that none however low in life need be disappointed and dispair of their future.

Though more than 25 years have passed since Baloo retired from

(Continued On Page 23.)

P. Balloo, (Balloo Babaji Palwankar,) well-known Indian bowler snapped with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, (right). This is a recent photograph.

CURE YOURSELF BY HYPNOTISM

By L. M. Miller

Blazing new trails into the hidden recesses of the human mind, scientific hypnotism is helping science to discover the underlying causes of many mental and physical ills, and to eliminate peculiarities that stand in the way of happiness and success.

The new techniques now being used branch directly from the much misunderstood and maligned hypnotism repeatedly explored and east aside by psychologists ever since Anton Mesmer astonished the world with his animal magnetism in the eighteenth century. For a long time hypnotism was exploited by charlatans, quacks, and side-show performers. But in the past few decades serious research has stripped away the bunkum, until it can be said that scientific hypnotism has come of age.

There is no doubt in the minds of eminent psychiatrists that hypnotism is an effective aid in physiotherapy.

Medical hypnotists have found that, for reasons not yet fully understood, a person under hypnosis can readily recall from past life incidents and attitudes entirely lost to his conscious recollection.

No Danger Now

Researchers who are practising scientific hypnotism know that many doctors still associate it with, charlatanry, and that the public is fearful and suspicious of it. Most of these prejudices and misunderstandings can be corrected.

You cannot be hypnotized if you do not wish to be. Full co-operation is necessary. If you mistrust the operator, you remain wide awake.

You will always awaken of your own accord—even if the hypnotist should place you in a trance and disappear for ever!

You will suffer no harmful mental or physical after effects. It is possible that hypnosis will fail to produce results in your case, but you will be no worse off for the trial.

While in a trance, you will not do or say anything which you would consider improper or harmful.

To demonstrate this to a class of sceptical medical students, a Psychiatrist puts a revolver in the hands of a hypnotized subject and tells the subject to shoot him. Invariably the subject tosses the gun away or awakens with a start.

Proved By Doctors

This same specialist also proved how strong is the innate sense of modesty. He ordered a hypnotized woman to undress before his class She stood up and came out of the trance in a rage—although she had no recollection of what had been said or why she was angry.

The best hypnotic subjects are normal people of superior intelligence. Younger people are more receptive than older ones, because less set in their ways. Extroverts respond more quickly than introverts—their minds are less cluttered, therefore more amenable to suggestion.

Two doctors recently demonstrated hypnosis with the co-operation of a healthy nineteen-year-old girl student After explaining the purpose of the experiment, one of them asked her to lie on a couch and fix her attention on a small overhead light.

"Now you are going into a deep sleep.... You will do anything I tell you to do.... You will hear only my voice—nothing else in or out of this room.... Relax your whose body.... You are drowsy...."

As the doctor repeated these phrases her eyes closed; she slept. He lifted her arm. It remained rigid and outstretched until he put it down.

"Now," he said, touching her kneecap with a little hammer, "You can feel nothing below here." He pricked her leg above the knee with a pin. She flinched. He pricked it below the knee. She did not stir

Babyhood Memories

Then he demonstrated the "age regression."

"We are going to take you back to your twelfth birthday." he began. "Tell us what happened to-day" Breathlessly, bringing ine very small detail, she described the birthday party, named the children who were there, told what they had eaten.

Next the doctor took her back to her fourth birthday; then to her second; from there to her third Her speech and facial expression had become babvish

Finally the doctor brought her up to her present age. "When you come out of the trance." he said, "you will remember nothing that has happened, nothing that has been said You will be very hungry, and you will have the feeling that there is something in your left shoe."

The girl came out of the trance instantly and cheerfully. She could recall none of the incidents she had described so vividly in the trance.

At last she said: "Heavens, I'm hungry! How long was I under? It must be past lunchtime." It was not.

On the way to lunch she paused and began to take off her shoe. The doctor explained that the idea was a post-hypnotic suggestion. The fancied irritation vanished instantly.

It is possible to understand how the researcher, if the girl had been ill instead of normal, could have probed deeper into her recollections, working slowly and carefully back through the years. More than half the job of curing any illness with psychological roots is discovering the cause. Once that is known, a number of psychotherapeutic methods can be used to set matters straight. Psychoanalysis is an effective way of uncovering underlying conditions, but its slow searchings may have to continue over many months or even years. Hypnosis can often unearth the relevant facts in a few hours.

Recently two doctors solved the puzzle of a young woman of twenty-six whose temper was heading her towards the divorce court. Tearfully she admitted she had always been ill tempered. and couldn't help it. She was hypnotized then taken back, year by year, through childhood.

Important Revelations

In each year the researcher would ask her if she was a good girl. She answered "No!" pettishly for every year until her third, when she said, "Yes, I'm a good girl." Further questioning revealed that when she was three a baby sister had been born. From then on she felt neglected. and had compensated for it by bad behaviour, which grew worse as time went on.

When these circumstances were brought into the open and rationalized by her with the help of the researchers, her entire viewpoint and personality changed. Psycho-analysis might have consumed months of valuable time: "age regression" by hypnosis revealed the source of all her difficulties in the first trance.

A brilliant young scientist could not drink water or take a bath without developing strangling throat spasms. Hypnosis revealed that when he was very young his mother had

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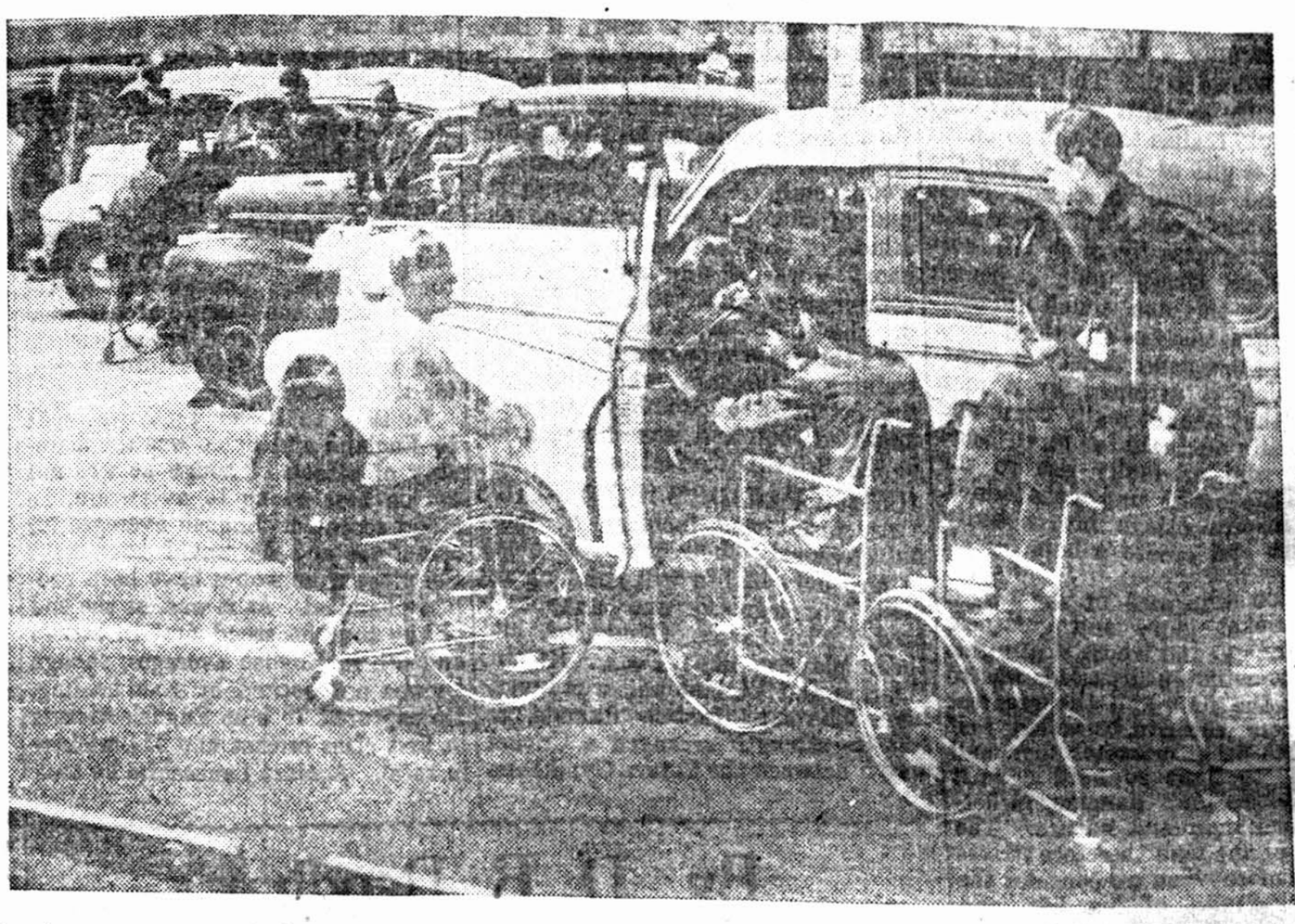
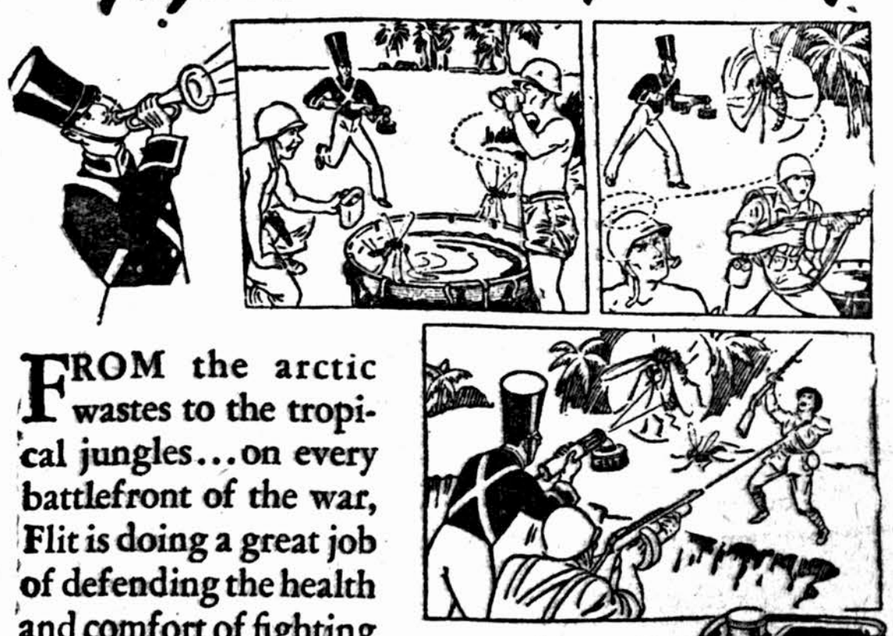
Legless U.S. Veterans Drive Special Cars



Legless veterans of the current war who have learned to drive as well as any able-bodied person, wait their turns to operate specially-built automobiles at a Veteran's Hospital near Washington, the U. S. capital. The special cars make driving easy and pleasant for these legless men, who are given driving lessons as part of the hospital's rehabilitation and readjustment course. Many private and government agencies in the United States have worked out arrangements for employing disabled veterans. As early as February, 1945, over 150,000 men disabled in the war had found war jobs immediately upon their discharge from hospitals.

The FLIT soldier fights on all fronts!



FROM the arctic wastes to the tropical jungles...on every battlefront of the war, Flit is doing a great job of defending the health and comfort of fighting men of the United Nations against vile disease-spreading insects.

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Keep asking for Flit and insist on getting Flit. Accept nothing else.

FLIT

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In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills

F.E.2

PREMCHAND—THE MASTER STORY-TELLER

By DOULATRAO PARSHURAM

HINDI LITERATURE AND PREMCHAND (WHOSE DEATH ANNIVERSARY WAS CELEBRATED ON MONDAY, 8th OCTOBER) ARE ALWAYS ASSOCIATED IN OUR MINDS. WE CANNOT THINK OF THE ONE WITHOUT BEING REMINDED OF THE OTHER. PREMCHAND'S STORIES ARE SUCH AS GIVE HIM THE RIGHT TO RANK WITH SOME OF THE BEST WRITERS OF THE WORLD.

MANKIND has had a sneaking love for telling and listening to stories. Right from the hazy uncertain past; and throughout history we have been distributing tales and imbibing and assimilating them.

There has been a diversity of opinion in regard to the origin of the various branches of literature. The actual source of the 'story' too has been much disputed. There are learned men who contend that the story had its origin in Greece, while others regard it as having marked its birth in India. All controversy apart, it appears feasible that both these nations should have influenced each other. But even here India has been on the 'giving' end more than on the 'receiving' end. The sway of the Indian story over the Greek story (and through it every other story) literature has been particularly marked.

The earliest stories obtainable in Sanskrit literature are those that are incorporated in the Mahabharata and in the basic 'Puranas' out of which the later voluminous 'Puranas' were evolved. In Prakrit, the basic, 'natural' language of the Aryans, perhaps the earliest and decidedly the most important volume of stories is the 'Brihatkatha'.

Indian writers for many centuries after the appearance of these works drew on them for ideas and for material. Another (a somewhat later) branch of Sanskrit story literature, the didactic fable, spread in the form of the 'Panchatantra' all over the world, and influenced every European language for centuries. It was in fact the source and the nucleus of most of the story literatures.

Modern Manifestations

All these noted works are part of our heritage; and it is a rich heritage. What we have added to it is considerable wealth too.

In Hindi, in recent times, there were the 'Batisi' (Collection of 32 Stories) and the 'Pachisi' (25 Stories). They were inspired by such works as the 'Brihatkatha' and the 'Puranas'. Such an irresistible charm did the 'Batisi' and the 'Pachisi' have that many persons learned Hindi precisely to read these two works.

They were, both of them, works in which incidents predominated The story commenced with the proper beginning, the first event in a sequel, and the whole course of the story was simple, smooth, as per sequel. This was the old-type story as compared to the modern story (imported from Europe) which can commence with any incident, the sequel of the story is askew, and where ultimately the whole thing is restringed and properly wound up.

It was this modern type of story that was introduced into Hindi literature by Premchand. Prior to his advent, Hindi literature had known only the old-world stories. The master of all literateurs until then had been Babu Devakinandan Khatri, and his gigantic output 'Chandrakanta' (28 volumes) with its supplement 'Bhootnath' (16 volumes) had eclipsed all others (and not because of its bulk!) It is a tale of royal intrigues, of magic and superstition, of dissimulation and double-dealing.

Such works, and religious dissertations and tales about morbid love and the pining of lovers, held the day when Premchand entered the field. These works, all of them, were divorced from life—they did not present anything like a semblance of life. The writers usually let their imagination run riot. That there can be a connexion between literature and life was, to their way of thinking, preposterous. They wrote just for the amusement of readers.

Premchand, for the first time, discounted the factors of curiosity and intrigue, and endeavoured to make his work representative of life. His apparatus was real-life characters, factual situations, simple and straightforward delineation.

His was pioneer work; his was revolutionary work. A writer's literary output is to be considered in the light of his surroundings and his background. Premchand's work was revolutionary because it set new precedents in Hindi literature, because it gave Hindi new trends, new life. It was revolutionary because in politically and socially lethargic times it disbursed new knowledge, spread new, even reactionary ideas.

Life: Its Repercussions

Life is everywhere; but life is most where its impact is felt in the greatest degree. Life may be lived by the wealthy and the well-to-do; but it is lived fully by those who feel its repercussions and are almost obliterated by them. The downtrodden and the lowly, the real fighters of life, these are the centre of Premchand's story world. Premchand sought his characters, the beauty in and around those characters, in hovels and in huts. The surrounding might be unattractive, the characters might be ungainly, but there is beauty of the spirit, acuteness of feeling, and a vibrating, pulsating life that is a recompense for every other ill. Premchand's characters belong to this world, and they remain the denizens of this world. They do not contrive a metamorphosis and become super beings. No, they are all level-headed in this respect; they do not live beyond their hovels and their huts.

Premchand was particularly successful in the depiction of rural life (consider, among other items, his 'Godan' (The Final charity, and innumerable short stories of his dealing with villages and with villagers.)

He never wrote just for the amusement of his readers. And his delineation of life, faithful as it was, was yet such as would be beneficial in its influence on society.

Word-Pictures

For this there had to be solidarity in his stories. No waywardness, no digression. Premchand's stories are, each of them, a completely knit whole. He said what he started to say, and no more. The problem never remained unsolved, the reader is never tantalized or lost in the doldrums. A reading of Premchand's stories gives satisfaction. His stories have a touch of perfection in them. This because characterisation and dialogue, no less than situations, slowly and inexorably work to the end of making the story consummate.

Premchand's unshaken hold on characterisation is in no small measure due to his mastery over the creation of word-pictures. In the short compass of a story, to give a proper and thorough characterisation is a herculean task: and very rarely achieved.

On the number of occasions that Premchand "has" been able to achieve it, his word-pictures have been a source of unfailing support to him.

His supreme control over words has aided him in another direction, too. It has given a fillip to his humour and satire. An oft-quoted example of his satire is taken from his story 'Sajjanta ka Dand' (Penalty for Goodness): "The relation between engineers and contractors finds a parallel in the connexion of bees with flowers. The honey in this case is called 'commission'. There is a world of a difference between a bribe and commission. A bribe mars the present as well as the future existence. There is fear implicit in it, stealth and infamy. But commission is a pleasant grove where there is fear neither from man nor from God"

Characterisation, again, is supported by dialogue. Premchand's dialogue is always realistic, the appropriate words in the mouth of every character. In fact, if Premchand's dialogues alone were brought into a compendium, they would make befitting annals of the constant and recurring transactions in life.

Then consider Premchand's stand on psychological truth. Each of his stories has a proper basis for it, each story takes into account the reactions and feelings of persons in real life. These are never of an imaginary world.

Idealism. . .

With all this, Premchand had his failings too. Sometimes he became violently discursive and missionary. He neglected his art, and instead of preaching through the medium of the story, took the direct approach and gave advice like a seer.

Premchand's era was an era of idealism. In literature, in society

Premchand

and in politics, great forces had made appearance. In the political and the social fields alone the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi had set up new standards, new ideals. The impressionable mind of Premchand could not but be influenced.

. . . And Realism

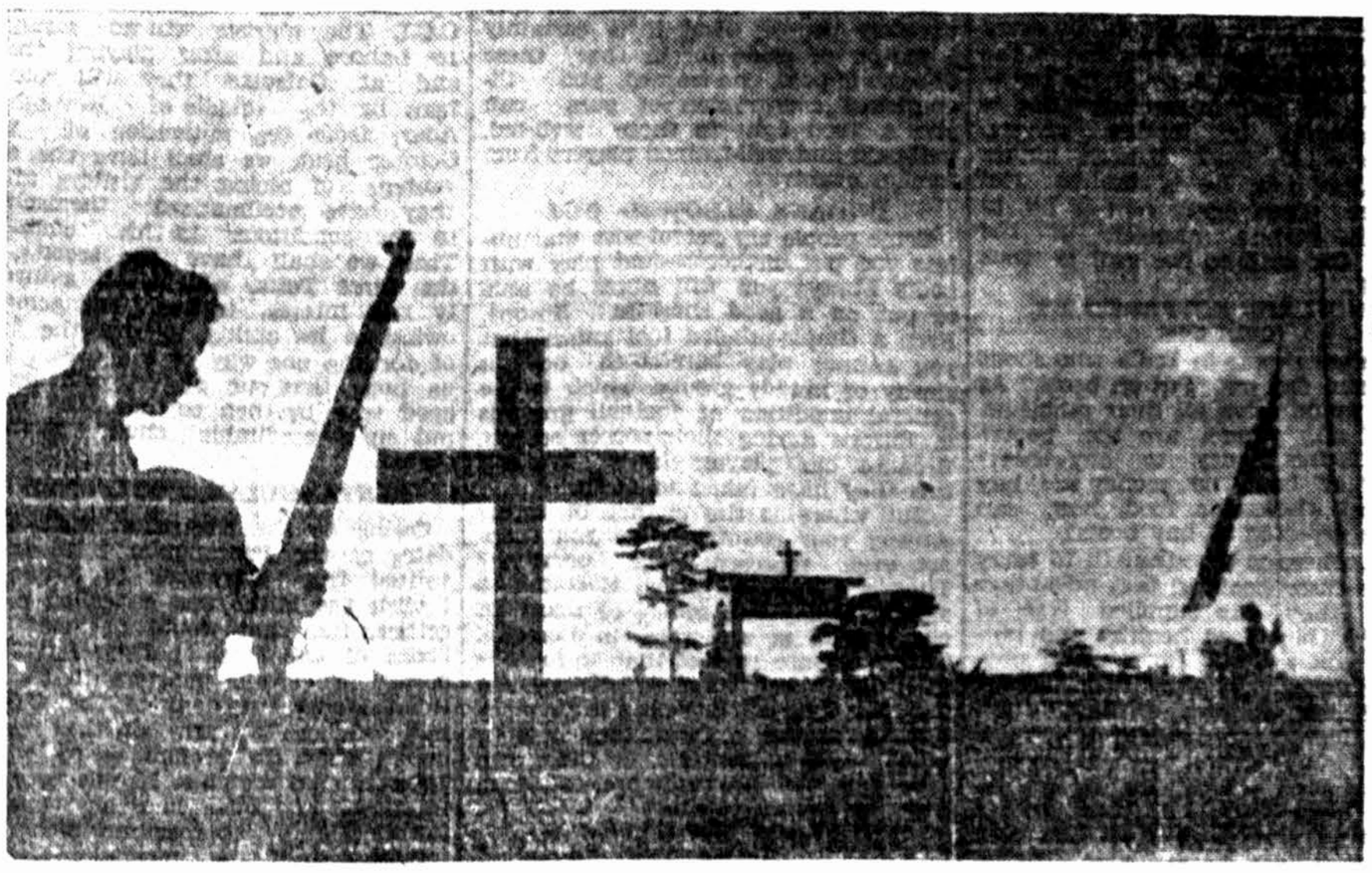
But he maintained his equilibrium. He was not entirely swept over. In his stories (most of them) there is a balance of idealism and realism. This balance, most of all things, has conduced to the success of Premchand's stories.

Comparisons are odious. We shall not attempt to compare Premchand with Sarat Chandra Chatterjee or with Charles Dickens. Where circumstances and atmosphere are not the same, it would be unnecessary labour trying to create and show similarities.

A decade has passed since the culmination of Premchand's era that brought stability and great (even rare) honour to Hindi literature. Thereafter Hindi literature has stepped from success to success and to-day it stands second only to Bengali literature (if at all) in India.

Hindi story literature is immediately vast. Hundreds and thousands of writers have contributed to it. There is a diversity of opinion as to whether these writers have made an advance on Premchand. Orthodox view says: NO. We would rather take the other viewpoint. "Some" writers "have" gone ahead of Premchand. Most of our Hindi story literature may be airless, no doubt, but still there is quite a lot in it that has intrinsic worth. Premchand cannot dominate the Field for ever. Human progress discounts such a possibility. As a pioneer, however, Premchand stands supreme—and apart. He is a beaconlight to all: the literateurs as well as the literary aspirants.

Marine Kneels At Grave Of Comrade Who Fell On Okinawa



At sunset, as the flag is lowered, in a U. S. Marine Corps cemetery on Okinava, a Marine kneels beside the grave of one of his comrades. After a fierce, costly 82-day long battle, the main Ryukyu island was wrested from the Japanese on June 20, 1945. It was the last major land battle before the unconditional surrender of Japan.

The Match Winners

APPA RAO Z. AO SUNIL GHOSH ISMAIL TAJ MOHOMED NUNDI

Wile Guile Non pas seron On to net Safe h ands Bog or Magog Tricky Streaks

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

By J. C. MAITRA

British parity in Bombay team. A pathetic farce. Handicaps suffered by Indians. Ludicrous comparisons. Magnificent attainments in artistry and skill. Indians elbowed out, outrage on national character. Little credit for greater discredit. Australian visit. Pentangular postponed. Swimmers for Australia?

No, Sir, I was mistaken. When I wrote on Wednesday last I was under the impression that the limit of British representation in the Bombay team had been reached. Now I see that I was thoroughly mistaken. McCall has been recalled, as Thomas has reported himself 'hors de combat,' and with his inclusion parity has been reached between Britishers and Indians! Vandockum, the Malayan, will hold the balance between the two. Do you call this a truly representative side from Bombay? I, for one, cannot. I believe the Cooperage Nawabs also do not think so, because they have changed the name from Bombay to W.I.F.A.! The team may be said to represent the Association—as at present constituted. But it cannot be called a representative side of this city or Western India, for the matter of that, by any stretch of imagination.

A PATHETIC FARCE

As I have stated repeatedly in these columns, I am not against British players as such. In fact they are welcome as they help to raise the standard of our players. There are various tournaments in this country open to them for their pleasure and enjoyment. But I am strongly against their participation in the National Championship.

This is a competition meant for measuring the comparative strength of each province. If outsiders or foreigners are included in these teams, the test becomes a pathetic farce.

Then there is another side to this question—and that is the encouragement which it gives to the local players by their inclusion because it cannot give a clear and proper idea of the relative strength or progress made by each province.

May I also repeat for the umpteenth time that it is the ambition of every player to represent his province in the National Championship? If his representation—or path to representation is to be debarred by foreign players, how would he feel? Human nature being what it is, he is sure to feel very sore. Then again how is he to reach the highest pinnacle of the game if the road to the goal is thus blocked?

HANDICAPS SUFFERED BY INDIANS

There are people in India who shout day in and day out "Put on boots." As if that would solve all their problems. First of all, where are the boots? Where is the money to buy them? When they have no money to buy good and wholesome food, how can they be expected to buy boots?

Then, where is the strength to carry and use these boots to best advantage even if they are supplied free of charge? They need healthy and nutritious food to build up a sound physique first, so that they may acquire strength and stamina to fight their robust foreign opponents on equal terms.

It is generally forgotten or conveniently overlooked that these Indian football players come from the poor or lower middle classes who cannot afford the luxuries mentioned above. It is the easiest thing in the world to shout at the top of your voice that they should put on boots always and play a rough game as the Europeans do. I wish you could provide them with the necessities I have pointed out here.

LUDICROUS COMPARISONS

There are critics who are ever ready to compare the Indian standard with those prevailing in Britain and other European countries. They overlook the fact that most of the players in the West are professionals. They devote their whole time, energy and intelligence for the development of their game. They have not to look for bread elsewhere. And they are well paid too, so that they have no physical discomforts and mental worries. How on earth can you compare these players with our own half-starved weaklings who have the wolf always hovering round their doors?

Then where are the opportunities for improving their games? Have we got enough grounds for practice or even match play? Have we got trained experts to coach and guide them? People who shout their loudest in denunciation of our players are not aware that even our office or college teams cannot boast of these vital facilities.

Our wealthy Gymkhanas might have helped in these directions, but they are too much engrossed with the problems of cricket to bother about a mass game, though universal in its appeal and popularity in the outside world!

MAGNIFICENT ATTAINMENTS IN ARTISTRY

It is, indeed, a marvel that, in spite of all these handicaps and difficulties, our players have reached such a high standard of perfection in this game. It is only the purblind who can miss the artistry and scientific skill in their play. Because they cannot fight strength with strength, they have developed these foibles in any uncanny degree. And it is certainly a matter of pride for us that these ill-fed, ill-paid, un-trained and ill-nourished countrymen of ours can give a good fight to those well-fed, well-paid and well-trained players from foreign countries.

INDIANS ELBOWED OUT

Some people cry parrot-wise that unless you put on boots—and play with boots always you will never be able to put on a good show in Europe. Even a simple-minded fool knows that you cannot play barefooted on a slushy or muddy ground which is the general condition of football grounds in Europe during their soccer season. Because our players have realised this they have taken to boots.

But where is the chance of representing your country when you cannot even represent your province? That is a question which is bound to agitate to-day the minds of many of our players at any rate, in Bombay. They are sure to feel that Europeans will always be found to elbow them out. So long as European supremacy remains in the W.I.F.A. they may be relied upon to smuggle in their own kith and kin in preference to even superior Indian talents!

OUTRAGE ON NATIONAL CHARACTER

It has been pointed out to me that the rules of the A.I.F.F. permit the inclusion of foreign players in the provincial teams for the National Championship and there is no limit also to their representation. I was quite aware of this. I have, therefore, never said that the W.I.F.A. Committee has infringed the rules of the competition. All that I have said is that the inclusion of foreign players is not in the best interests of the game in this province,—and the country at large, because it throws cold water on the aspirations and enthusiasm of the players born and brought up in it.

I did not even object to the inclusion of a player like Bill Humphreys because of his long association with this province. But to field players, who are mere birds of passage as representatives of this province is an outrage on the feelings and sentiments of the local players as well as the National tournament itself.

Suppose all the other provinces had followed the inglorious example of the W.I.F.A. what would have remained of its national character? Fortunately others have a greater sense of decency than those who rule the roost at the Cooperage?

LITTLE CREDIT BUT GREATER DISCREDIT

What credit Bombay can claim if the W.I.F.A. team wins the Santosh Trophy with a majority of foreign players? Perhaps only a part of it. But it loses, the disgrace is all the greater because it would lose despite foreign assistance. Personally I feel that it is better to lose with your own men than win with the help of outsiders. Not only the credit of victory goes to somebody else, but it smacks awfully of pot-hunting. This sort of thing was loudly condemned by the rulers of the W.I.F.A. when Trades India wanted the assistance of a couple of Police players. But they are doing the same thing now with closed eyes,—or perhaps with blinkers on looking straight at the trophy! I can only hope that the A.I.F.F. will stop this farce from next year.

AUSTRALIAN VISIT

The Australian Cricket Team will arrive here early next week. But their itinerary has been changed—evidently at the suggestion of the C.C.I. The tourists will go straight to Lahore and after playing there and at Calcutta they will return here by the middle of November. Apart from the mitigation of the October heat, we shall have the advantage of seeing the visitors after they have acclimatised themselves to the conditions in this country. Then we shall have the second of the three Tests, which will assuredly add interest to the engagement owing to its ability to turn the tide of fortune one way or the other. Let us hope that our players will be in good trim by then so that they may put up a creditable show against them.

PENTANGULAR POSTPONED

Owing to the Australian visit, the dates of the Pentangular have been shifted from November to January. I wish the latter was cancelled altogether. But that would not suit the books of our communalists. It is reported in certain quarters that Sir Homi Mody, President of the C.C.I., was anxious to carry on the communal show in preference to the International matches. If this be true it shows a pitiable lack of understanding and appreciation of the importance of the impending visit. Fortunately his colleagues managed to bring this home to him and changed the programme accordingly.

But then what about the Zonal tournament? With the season packed with the Australian matches, it seems that the inauguration of this healthy competition will be postponed for another year. Let us hope that the authorities will see their way to adjust the dates conveniently to make room for it. Once it is started, I have no doubt that it will catch the imagination of cricket-lovers all over India.

DAKOO....
Could not steal through

SWIMMERS FOR AUSTRALIA?

Synchronising with the Australian visit to this country, an invitation has been received from Australia for an Indian Water Polo team to visit that country next year. From the press reports it would appear that the invitation has been extended to Khurshed Golwalla of the Victoria Swimming Bath. And he is trying to take out a team from Bombay. I am afraid such a team will not be strong enough for an advanced country in aquatics like Australia. Nor will it be fully representative of this country.

I wish people when they think or talk of touring foreign countries should think in terms of their motherland as a whole and not in their club or province. It must be remembered that any defeat or disgrace which may befall the team is sure to lower the prestige of this country as a whole even though it may represent only a part of it. I trust the authorities will consider this aspect of this question seriously before they embark on the venture.

CONTROLLING BODIES NEEDED

It is high time controlling bodies for all branches of sport are established separately on a national and provincial basis. Time has now passed when the Indian Olympic Association or its provincial sections should organise or control some of the sports or games in this country. For greater encouragement to all of them they should all have their own organisations. Then only every one of them would make rapid progress and there will be better management and more efficient control.

The I.F.A. itself has made such a wise suggestion, so there is no question of a rivalry between it and other bodies. With the formation of representative national and provincial associations not only national and provincial games of all sorts be well organised but foreign tours and visits would be equally efficiently sponsored. Will the athletes cyclists, swimmers, wrestlers and others wake up betimes and make a move in the right direction?

LATHI FOR SELF-DEFENCE

How To Meet Attacks By Communists

Dr. Pattabhi's Directive To Congress Volunteers

ELLORE, October 11 (A.P.I.): Instructions to Congress volunteers to carry lathis to defend themselves against Communists, if an occasion arose, were issued by Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Member of the Congress Working Committee, after his release from jail. This was revealed by him at a public meeting held last evening at Dundugolanu.

COMMUNISTS ARGUE WITH LATHIS

Dr. Pattabhi said that after his release he took stock of the situation and found that everywhere Communists were taking advantage of the Congress policy of non-violence. He, therefore, gave instructions to Congressmen that non-violence was a weapon designed to be used against the British to wrest the country's freedom and that they (Congress volunteers) should also carry lathis and should not shirk from protecting themselves from violence if an occasion arose. After that the violent attacks from Communists abated in frequency.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharammayya exhorted the people to clearly inform the Communists that they would have nothing to do with a Swaraj established through rivers of blood like the one established in Russia, and that they would only have a Swaraj established through peaceful and legitimate means under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

ANTICS OF THE COMMUNISTS

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharammayya said that from the beginning Communists opposed the Congress programme from time to time, though professing to follow the same. In 1939 when Congress was carrying on negotiations with the Government, Communists urged that the Congress should start a fight. When in 1940 Gandhiji started a fight by launching individual civil disobedience, the Communists criticsed the same, stating that only a mass struggle would meet the situation. Again in 1942 when the whole nation was in the throes of a rebellion to shake off the British domination, the Communists turned round and called the war a 'People's War' and gave an undertaking to the Government to support the war effort. The Government also took advantage of the situation by releasing all Communists from jail, while clapping all Congressmen in.

Thus fortified by Government's help in more than one shape among the people and tried to gain popularity by professing that they were also Congressmen and were only following the Congress programme. Wherever and whenever necessary they tried to carry their message through the medium of the lathis.

Government's "No" To Pattabhi

BEZWADA, Oct. 13 (API) The Government of India have refused permission to Dr. Pattabai Sitharamayya to resume publication of the defunct weekly paper "States People", according to a statement made by the Doctor at the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee meeting today.

MAHATMA TO PRESIDE OVER MEETING OF A.I.S.A. TRUSTEES

SEWAGRAM, October 13 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi will preside over the meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association Trustees, which will b eld here on October 23.

The question of reor'entation of the Charkha Sangh for the purpose of bringing its activities to help in the uplift of the villagers under the present circumstances will be discussed.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi is expected to arrive here on October 22 and 23, or even earlier.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER)

NEW YORK, Oct. 13

Previous Closing	23.29
Today's Opening	23.25
Difference	—04
Today's Closing	23.12
Difference	—17

Azad To Recoup Health At Dehra Dun

DEHRA DUN, Oct. 13. (U.P.I.): It is reliably understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will be shortly coming to Dehra Dun for a stay of about two months to recoup his health. He will put up in the outskirts of the City at Raipur or Rainur where Seth Jamnalal Bajaj stayed for some time.

TENSE SITUATION IN PALESTINE

BR. DIVISIONS READY TO FACE EMERGENCY

London Statement Eagerly Awaited

LONDON, Oct. 13. (Reuter): IN PALESTINE TWO BRITISH DIVISIONS AND LARGE NUMBERS OF POLICE WERE "PREPARED TO DEAL WITH ANY EMERGENCY", AS ARABS AND JEWS WAIT FOR THE EXPECTED BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT ON POLICY.

MEASURES CONTEMPLATED

Reuter's office in Palestine sent this report from Jerusalem dated October 13:—

Army, police and other authorities in Palestine at a security conference have considered measures to deal with any situation that may arise from whatever quarter.

With two divisions and the large number of police known to be in the country, observers in Jerusalem consider that a sufficient force is available for any emergency.

An army news bulletin, number one, was posted up at Palestine military headquarters followng the army decision to introduce a press conference. All it said was: "Nothing to report".

AWAITING LONDON STATEMENT

All sections in Palestine are awaiting a clear statement from London. The Jews apparently do "not wish to precipitate a "showdown" before the British Government's expected announcement", and the Arabs have confined themselves to issuing a memoranda urging firm measures against the "Challenge of Government authority" and expressing the belief that the British Labour Government will not retract the White Paper policy restricting Jewish immigration.

Palestine police have adopted an attitude of forbearance and coolness, withdrawing from situations threatening to become ugly, which is taken as indication a "go slow" policy on the part of the authorities.

LAVAL'S CLAIM FOR RETRIAL

Vichy Ex-Premier's Counsel Meets De Gaulle

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuter) The former Vichy Premier Pierre Laval anxiously awaits the visit to the condemned cell today of his counsel, Maitres Albert Naud and Jacques Baraduc, who hope to be able to tell him definitely whether or not he has been granted a retrial.

CASEYS RETURN TO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA Oct. 13 (API.) H. E. Mr. R. G. Casey Governor of Bengal, and Mrs. Casey returned to Calcutta this evening by air from London.

'Live And Work For Independence'!

Nehru Cautions Students Against Futility Of Mere Slogans

Extols Part Played By Ballia In August Struggle: Advises Muslims To Vote National

BALLIA, October 12 (A.P.I.): "I have not come here to lament on what happened to you in 1942. You are men, and what you suffered, you suffered bravely. For this I congratulate you", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a huge meeting at Ballia town this evening.

This was the third meeting which Pandit Nehru addressed in the course of the day in Ballia District. Over 50,000 people were present to hear him.

INHUMAN TREATMENT

Pandit Nehru criticised district and police officials who, he said resorted to inhuman treatment in repressing people. If they were tried today they would be in places worse than jails, he declared.

Referring to slogans which were current among students Pandit Nehru said: "There is a slogan of 'Kurbani' amongst you. I assure you I do not want to die. Why should I die? I want to live and work for India's independence, and solve other problems which will face her.

"Why should you die? You should also live and work. The world lives on work and not on mere slogans."

WITH THIS STRENGTH IN THE NATION, IT IS DIFFICULT FOR ANY POWER TO RULE OVER YOU ANY LONGER NOW. YOU MUST BE INDEPENDENT SOON. THOUGH I CANNOT PREDICT THE TIME, I CAN SAY THAT YOUR INDEPENDENCE CAN NOW BE NOT WITHHELD FOR A LONG TIME."

Pandit Nehru also criticised the administration of the present Government and said that those who were ruling today had no care for the welfare of the people of the country. "We cannot tolerate the continuance of any such Government and they must go out."

Continuing, Pandit Nehru said, "We resolved that the British Government should go out of the country in 1942 and we still adhere to that resolution. After 1942, when the Government wanted to crush us, we instead emerged out of the trial much stronger than ever before. This phonomenon shows that the entire country was with us in that resolution."

Pandit Nehru advised the people to harness the strength which they had gained after 1942 more actively. They must enrol more active members; enrol volunteers and represent their organisation in every part of the country and in every hearth and home.

VOTE CONGRESS

Referring to the forthcoming elections, Pandit Nehru asked everyone to vote for the Congress:

Referring particularly to the Muslims, Pandit Nehru said, "they should not vote for any organisation which was communal because such an organisation always made the question of independence a secondary one.

The Congress which was fighting for independence was representative of all the communities in the country.

RASRA, October 13 (A.P.I.): Pandit Nehru who stayed for the night here left Ballia district this morning for Mau to continue his tour of Azamgarh District. He will address about four meetings in that District at different places before leaving for Ghazipur.

MORE STRENGTH TO CONGRESS

Pandit Nehru said: "Sacrifices in the way of achievement of one's goal are only tests to see how much a nation can work. If you, the people of Ballia, made sacrifices in 1942, the entire country praises you for this, for you stood upto the test and work. Sacrifices have been made by the country for the last 25 years and in the test the country has come out so far successful under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. The year 1942 was a big test for you. Your sacrifices in that movemnt have brought much more strength than the Congress ever before possessed.

Threat To Burn Down Saigon City

SAIGON, Oct. 13 (Reuter). Nationalists who have already burned a number of Chinese houses in Saigon the administrative capital of French Indo-China, have now threatened to burn down the entire City.

They have issued posters telling the Annamites that they must leave Saigon; otherwise they would be "condemned to death," sniping continues in the city.

Annamite posters also declare that the French are "not permitted" to leave Saigon.

The Chinese Foreign Office is now considering three memoranda which, it was confirmed today, French authorities have submitted on Chinese occupation of northern Indo-China.

NEHRU TO VISIT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, October 13 (U.P.I.) Enquiries in local Congress circles reveal that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving here on October 31, and will stay in the city for three days He will pay a short visit to Midnapur to study the local conditions. He will leave for Bombay by air on November 5.

300 C. P. Reds To Quit Congress

NAGPUR, October 12, (A.P.I.): Three Hundred members of the Communist Party in the Central Provinces will resign primary membership of the Indian National Congress, according to a statement issued by Mr. B. N. Mukherji Secretary of the Communist Party today.

Mr. Mukherji adds his party stands solidly behind the statement of Mr. P. C. Joshi from Bombay and expreses confidence that they would be able to strengthen the forces of Indian freedom by remaining outside the Congress and by appealing straight for a policy of Congress-Muslim League unity.

Stop Press

24 INJURED IN LEAGUE-KHAKSAR CLASH

NEW DELHI, October 13 (A.P.I.): About 20 Muslim Leaguers and four Khaksars were injured as a result of the clash which occurred at a meeting addressed by Allama Mashriqi tonight.

INDONESIAN ARMY DECLARES "WAR"

BATAVIA, October 13 (Reuter): The headquarters of the "Indonesian Peoples' Army" today issued a proclamation, declaring "war" against the Dutch, Eurasians and Amboneses in Java.

2,000 ARRESTED IN BERLIN BLACK-MARKET

BERLIN, October 13 (Reuter): Over 2,000 persons, including over 100 Russian soldiers and officers, were arrested this afternoon when British Military Police and German civilian police, supported by armoured cars and tanks of the "desert Rats" swooped in a secretly-prepared raid on a busy black market centre near Brandenburg Gate in the British zone in Berlin.

HAVE THE BIG THREE PARTED COMPANY?

Molotov's Part In London Conference

Exclusive for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

NEW YORK, (By Cable): The Big Three coalition which defeated the Axis is dead.

That is the lesson of the Foreign Ministers' conference which met in London for three weeks without achieving anything except clarity about Anglo-American-Soviet disunity. No face-saving final communique or last-minute compromise can alter the supreme fact of the Big Three split.

The total effect of the London conference is the isolation of Russia. America and England drew closer together. England and France drew closer together. France and Italy drew closer together despite bitter memories of Mussolini's stab-in-the-back of June 10, 1942. China invariably sided with the western powers. The vote was usually four-to-one against M. Molotov.

Foreign Commissar Molotov, obedient to strict instructions from Stalin, had his mind on exclusion. He succeeded in excluding Greece, whose government he does not like, from discussions about Italy although Greece was attacked by Italy in 1940 and therefore had a greater right to participate than many of the countries which were admitted to the Italian sessions to present their views on the treaty with Italy. He succeeded in excluding China and France from the discussions on the future of the Balkans. He protested against the exclusions of Russia from the control of Japan. He proposed to end Russia's exclusion from the Mediterranean by giving her Tripolitania as a colony under the trusteeship device.

Rival Blocs(?)

The atmosphere of the London conference was one of bitter bickering, friction, tension, misunderstanding and even personal jibes. It was difficult to remember that the Big Three had just won a war. The compulsion of war kept the alliance together. It began to crack at Potsdam in July, before Japan's defeat. Today it is gone.

The post-war world is being divided into an Anglo-American orbit and a Russian sphere of influence. Each side is trying to consolidate its own area of domination and disrupt that of its rival.

Thus the Russians are endeavouring to fence in their sphere of influence by setting up sometimes naked and sometimes skilfully camouflaged Communist-dominated governments in central and eastern Europe, and in Persia, while barring American, British, and French interests from the entire region and purging anti-Soviet, democratic and socialist elements in the small countries. Simultaneously, Moscow seeks a foothold in Tripolitania, Eritrea, the Dardanelles, and, via the local Communists, in France, Italy, Greece and Spain, in order to weaken the Anglo-American orbit.

Similarly, the British, Americans, French and Chinese attempt to strengthen the ties between them while penetrating into the Balkans which Moscow wants as a monopoly.

Tug-Of-War

The battle will ebb and flow. It will last for years. Now one side will win a victory, now the other. Countries and colonies will change hands like cities in an armed conflict. Austria, for instance, was occupied by the Red Army, and then the Russians gave Austria a government of their own making. Today, however, domestic forces—socialist, democratic as well as conservative—have coalesced and have already captured commanding posts in that same government. If the western powers did not stimulate this development they certainly have not discouraged it.

This presaged the future of the conflict. The weapons will be ideology, political parties, diplomatic manoeuvres, and economic pressure.

The reason for this intense tug-of-war between western and eastern blocs is not difficult to discover. The disappearance of Germany, Italy and France as great European powers created a vast vacuum in Europe. The disappearance of Japan as a great Asiatic power has created a vast vacuum in Asia. Who will inherit these vacuums? Who will be the heirs of the defeated Axis nations? The purpose of the contest is to answer these questions. It is a struggle for the tremendous spoils of the second world war. Never did such a gigantic prize lie waiting in the arena of international politics.

At It Again!

To be sure, the foreign ministers will meet again. Polite visits will be exchanged. The end of the conference in London will inaugurate a short period in which all governments will strive to erase the ugly picture of their discord. Under the surface, however, the antagonisms will continue. Such deep differences are never dissolved by phrases.

The giant States were able to produce the armaments to crush their armed enemies. They cannot produce an idea that will banish the causes of war.

In 1919, the Paris peace conference almost went on the rocks because the statesmen could not agree whether the frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia should run here or twenty miles east or west of here. Today, twenty-six years later, they are at it again in the very same terms.

Mankind, of course, has made progress. We have the wingless V bombs, the Superfortress, the invention of radar, and last but surely not least, the atomic bomb. But where is the corresponding progress in morality ethics and civilization?

The atomic bomb has stimulated a strong current of public opinion in the United States for a world government. People are beginning to understand: science has given us a preview of the twenty-first century. We are entering the atomic age. Science has the key to abundance and health. It promises man freedom from gravity and from space limitations. Politics, on the other hand, is bogged down in the ancient era when there was no steam engine or electricity or airplane.

Politics sticks in the mud of the Middle Ages and holds man in bondage to want and fear. People see this, but politicians continue to make peace in terms of geographic boundaries, national sovereignties and imperialistic domination. Politics will either overtake science, or science—its might uncontrolled by organized man—will blow the earth into smithereens.

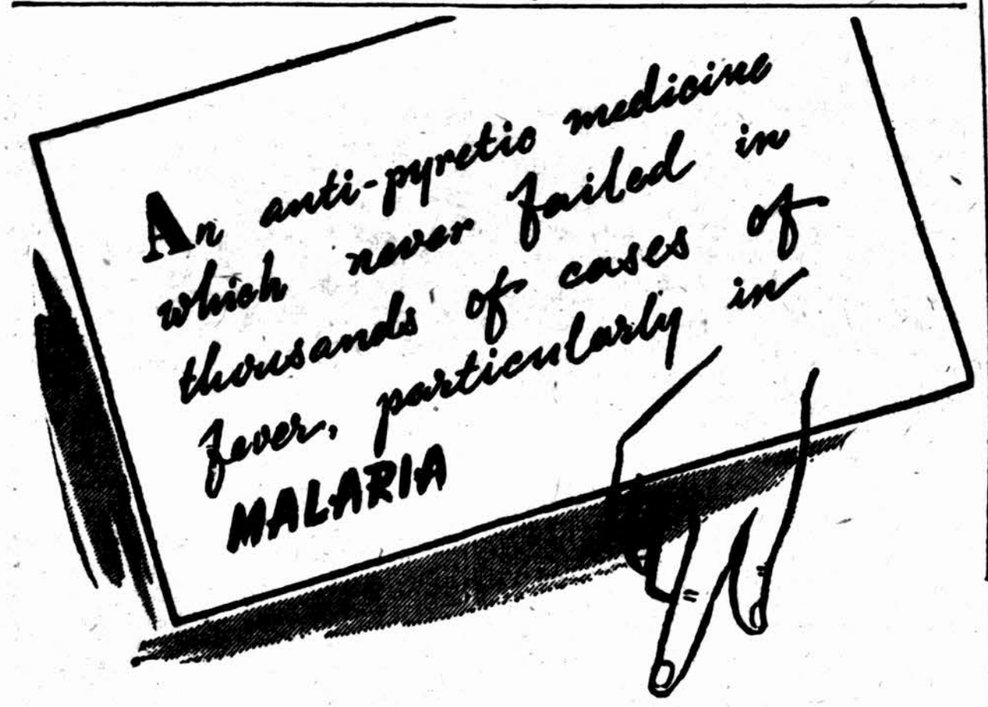
The failure of the London Foreign Ministers' Conference confronts the world with the big, ultimate question: are the nationalistic, imperialistic governments of today, whether capitalist or Soviet, capable of making a real, solid peace?

So far the answer is in the negative. Other opportunities will present themselves to discuss the same and further problems. The final answer has not been given. But the prospect of five quarrelling governments incapable of coming to a single, creative decision is not encouraging. Nor does it testify to the wisdom of these governments in meeting other difficult situations, like India, or Palestine, or China, for instance.

(Copyright)

By Louis Fischer

In the second of this series of exclusive articles, Mr. Fischer discusses the causes and consequences of the failure of the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference. He believes that a struggle has already begun for the tremendous spoils of the second world war, which can only lead to—the third World War!



SARBAJWARA BATI

Well-known and well-tried over decades, Sarbajwara Bati is the specific for all kinds of fevers, specially Malaria-acute or chronic. It quickly brings down the temperature to the normal, reduces the enlarged liver and spleen, prevents relapse, restores the patient's appetite and strength and cures anæmia, that usual but deadly sequel to a prolonged attack of fever.

Adhyaksha — Dr. Jogee Chandra Ghose, M.A., Ayurved-Sastri, F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

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"IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD INDIA WITHIN EMPIRE"

Sorensen Urges British Govt. To Face Realities

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 12 (Reuter): The Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, said here tonight that only so far as the British people faced the possibility—may be certainty—of Indian separation from the British Empire would they be able to face the real issues confronting the world today.

"So long as we hang on to the idea that the British Empire must be kept as it is so long are we prevented from seeing reality", he said. He hoped India would choose to remain within the empire, but if she chose otherwise, the pretence of holding India within the Empire was an impossible task.

"I hope the recent announcement of the Government through Lord Wavell is but the first tentative cautious step towards a much bolder declaration. If the proposals made are intended to divert attention from India's ultimate goal of independence they will utterly fail."

Even if independence led to disturbances and chaos, it was the business of India herself to clear up whatever chaos ensued from the enjoyment of her demands.

GERMAN COMBINE OF 300 FACTORIES CONFISCATED

Committee Of Allied Control Council To Decide Which Machinery To Be Destroyed

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (Reuter): The Committee of the Allied Control Council today approved and ordered the confiscation of I. G. Farben Industries the Great German Combine consisting of some 300 factories scattered all over Germany together with their assets.

A Special Commission will allot the factory plant for removal as reparations will specify which factories may continue to produce such necessities as Germany may be allowed to manufacture—mainly medical supplies probably—and will decide which factories and what machinery shall be destroyed.

Bevin Had To Apologise To Molotov

Columnist Reveals Alleged Incident At London Talks

LONDON, October 13, (U.P.I.): Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, had to apologise to M. Molotov during the Big Five Conference. Revealing this "Critic", the "New Statesman and National" columnist, in his week's London Diary throws new light on Mr. Bevin's Commons statement as "admirably restrained", "Critic" says: "In the Conference itself he seems to have confused firmness with rudeness. Everybody will agree that there are points on which the British should stand.

But the current shock that Mr. Bevin regards the Soviet Union as breakaway from the Transport and General Workers' Union seems to contain unpleasant measure of truth. I wonder If Mr. Bevin did worse day's work than when he accused Molotov of Hitlerian methods.

I hear that Molotov threatened to withdraw altogether from the Conference and that Mr. Bevin had to apologise. There is all the difference between abuse and courteous but firm stand on a point of principle".

For profiteering in vegetable ghee and refusing to give a cash memo, Premji Bharmal, owner of a shop on Lamington Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 700, and his servant Virji Ghela was also fined Rs. 60. They were tried before the Second Additional Presidency Magistrate.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

SUNDAY Oct. 14.

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9_10 Tomorrow 9-15 V G Bhatkar 9-30 Mohammad Khan (Sitar) 10-0 Durgabai Shirodkar 11-0 A I R Orchestra 11_15 G M Durrani 11-30 Indirabai Khadilkar (Songs) 11_45 Oade Ghulam Ali Khan (Vocal) 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music From Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 Children's Half-Hour (E) 4_20 Children's Programme (M) 5-0 Durgabai Shirodkar 5-20 Indirabai Khadilkar 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6_0 Bade Ghulam Ali Khan (Vocal) 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Mohammad Khan (Sitar) 7-15 V G Bhatkar 7_30 G M Durrani 7-45 Indirabai Khadilkar 8-5 Vasumati Divetia and Party 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Listeners' Requests 9-0 News (H) 9_20 News (E) 9-30 B B C News Relay 9-40 Kamod 9-45 Thumri Khammaj 10-0 Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York.

INDIAN SEAMAN FOUND FATALLY STABBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Abdul Rehman Firzkhan, Indian seaman was found lying in a very precarious condition, besmearched with blood with stab wounds all over his body, at Thana Street near Indian Sailors' Home, yesterday evening.

Dongri Police being informed of it, removed him to the J. J. Hospital and succumbed to the injuries last night.

It was stated, that the injuries go to show that the deceased was apparently assaulted with sticks and stabbed with knives.

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Starring

KHURSHID, CHANDRAMOHAN,
KAJJAN, SULOCHANA CHATTERJI

Director: KIDAR SHARMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AJIT Release

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Shud 8, 2001
Muslim: Zilkad 7, 1364
Parsi: Ardibehest 11, 1315
Sunrise: 7-32 a.m. Sunset 7_17 p.m.
Hightide: 5-52, 17-06
Lowtide: 12-00, 23_26

To-day's Engagements

INDIAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Music concert by Smt. Annapurni Vaidyanathan and Kamala Kailasam at the S. I E. S. School Hall, Matunga, today Sunday, 5-25 p.m.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: The prize distribution function of the Bombay Sindhi Primary and Secondary Schools will be held at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) in Vidya Bhavan Fanas Wadi. Sheth Menghraj Seth Dwarkadas Nagpal will preside.

MALAYALAM DRAMA. Under the auspices of the Kyrali Kala Prakadana Sangam a drama in Malayalam-PRESIDENT SUDHAKARAN", will be performed at the R. M. Bhat High School Hall, Parel, at 7 p.m. on Monday

KATHAKALI DEMONSTRATIONS: Poet Vallathol's group of Kerala Artists will give demonstration of Kathakali dances with original costumes, make up etc., under the auspices of Indian National Theatre at the Alexandra Girls High School Hall, (Opp. Queen's Statue, 31, Waudby Road) today at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

PUBLIC LECTURE: At Bahai Hall, Telli Road. Andheri. A public lecture will be delivered on "Demands of this age" by Mr. H. M. Manji today 5 p.m.

MEMBERS DAY: Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association and the Mechnical Engineers' Association (India) an interesting visit has been arranged at the B. N. Gamadia Parsi Hunner Shala (Industrial School) and at the Rowe Industries, Tardeo, today (Sunday) at 3-30 p m (S T). Members are requested to be present at the main gate of Rowe Industries, Tardeo Tram Terminus at 3-15 p m (S T.)

CONGRESS DAL VOLUNTEERS: A general meeting of the Congress Dal Volunteers of Girgaum Ward will be held today at 3 p m at the Congress House.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: General Body meeting of the N.B.S.U. will be held today in the Union's Office at 6 p.m.

PROGRAMME POSTPONED: The programme of music and dance to be held on Sunday, the 14th inst. at The Khalsa College Hall in aid of the Dadar Vidya Mandir is unavoidably postponed.

"VOTERS ENROLLEMENT DAY: It has been decided by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee (C. Ward District Congress Committee) to inaugarate the 14th October 1945 (Sunday) as the voters enlisting day. The Committee appeals to all the residents of the Bhuleswar District to kindly co-operate with the workers and help them in their work.

LECTURE ON HOMOEOPATHY: A lecture will be given at Madhavbaug, near C. P. Tank Bombay at 6 p.m. today (Sunday) under the auspices of the W. I. Homoeopathic Medical Association when Dr. Rasik R. Thakar, Dr. Saxi Dr. Mukerjee, and Mangaldas Choksi will speak in Homoeopathy.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION: The Bombay Hmoeopathic Association will observe the 3rd Founder's Day today at 5 p m (N S T), at its premises Dr. A. K. Boman-Behram will speak on "The Place of Homoeopathy in Modern Therapeutics". Mr. Merwanji K Sett will preside.

PARSI AMBULANCE AND PARSI NURSING DIVISIONS: The presentation ceremony of "The Pati Fraser Musa Trophy" to the Parsi Nursing Division and Distribution of Shields and Cups to the successful members of both the Divisions will come off today (Sunday) at 5_15 p m (N S T), at Lady Willingdon Building, Opposite Metro Cinema. The Commissioner, No. 3 Dist., St. J. A. B. O. will preside and distribute the awards

GOA HINDU CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY: The Adjourned Extraordinary general Meeting of the Goa Hindu Co-operative Credit Society will be held in the Society's registered Office today at 5 p m (N S T).

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA: Regular Classes in Hindustani at the following Centres are conducted by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay:— Girgaon Centre: Aryan Education Society High School Opera Hose. Every Sunday Time: 9 a m—11_30 a m. (S T). Gujarati Municipal Boys School, Opp. Sicka Nagar, V. J. Patel Road, Monday and Wednesday. Time: 6-30 p.m (Teachers' Training Class), Monday —7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BIHAR ASSOCIATION: The monthly gathering of the Association will be held today at 6 p m in the Saboo Sidik Institute Hall, Shepherd Road, Byculla.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The Charkha Class will be conducted every Sunday at 9 a.m. in the Committee Office. For the beginners, Charkhas and Slivers will be supplied

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: Public meeting today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Vanamali Hall, Dadar. Sjt. Mohan Kumaramangalam will speak on "Soviet stand at the foreign ministers' conference" Prof. J. C Jain will preside.

MAHARASHTRA CRICKET TEAM FOR BOMBAY

To Meet C. C. I. And Dadar Hindu Gymkhana

POONA, October 12. (A.P.I.): A team representative of the Maharashtra Cricket Association will visit Bombay next week and play two matches. The first match will be against the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana on October 18 and 19 and the second against the Criket Club of India on October 20 and 21.

Attempt At Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Said to have attempted to commit suicide by eating opium, the Princess Street Police arrested Bulabhai Ranchoddas Mehta (20) yesterday. The arrested person, who is detained in the G. T. Hospital for treatment was remanded into police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, this morning.

GRUESOME MURDER OF WIFE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

How a cold-blooded and gruesome murder was perpetrated in broad daylight by a husband of his wife at his residence at Nagpada was reported today before the Bombay City Coroner.

It was alleged that one Abdul Khadder Mohammad for no reason whatsoever became enraged and picked up a quarrel with his wife and threatened to assault her. On her remonstrating, it was alleged, he picked up a sharp weapon and stabbed her to death.

He thereupon went to the Nagpada Police Station and reported the incident. He was put under arrest. The inquest is adjourned to a later date.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND, Oct. 11.

Lady Colville received a deputation of the Maharashtra Mahila Mandal (Poona Centre) and other Women's Associations, consisting of Mrs. Radhabai Ranade, Mrs. Kamal Kamat, Mrs. Indirabai Natur, Msr. Indirabai Deodhar, Miss Tarabai Ranade and Mrs. Vanmala Bhavalkar, to discuss the milk supply in Poona.

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FERTILINETS for WOMEN
LEANOGEN for Obesity
PANCRESALETS for Sugar Diabetes
ERWESAL for arteriosclerosis High Blood Pressure
DYSPEPSIT for nutritive disturbances
GONOBLETS for urinary diseases
GOUTOSAN for gout & rheumatism
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BIJAPUR WILL BE GRANARY OF DECCAN AGAIN

Bombay Governor Reviews Working Of Land Development Scheme

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay replying to address from the Bijapur Municipal Borough and the Bijapur District Local Board on Saturday said:—

"The tempest of war is over, and we are now embarked upon a new era. But we should be seriously mistaken to suppose that from now on all is going to be plain sailing. These immediate post-war years, during which we have to build the peace and rehabilitate the world's economy, are going to be full of difficulties. Many of these difficulties are now emerging in the international sphere, and as well as these every country has its own domestic difficulties which are now beginning to crowd in upon Governments as the process of adjustment from war to peace advances. India and the Bombay Presidency are no exceptions, and any one who looks for immediate progress either in the political or economic field may be disappointed, for only by patience and hard work can we restore peace-time economic conditions, and only by wisdom, understanding and good-will can we achieve the political progress which we should all like to see, and towards which His Majesty's Government and the Viceroy have now pointed the way.

It is not that I am pessimistic about India's economic and political future. I sincerely believe that India has before her a period of fruitful agricultural, industrial and commercial development, and that her political difficulties can be overcome. But do not expect a new heaven and a new earth simply because the fighting has ceased. Our mood should be rather one of thankfulness for the great mercy of a world delivered from war, and resolve to make the best use we can of the great opportunities which have thus been given to us.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

But I reflect to-day not only on the great world events of the last two years, I think, too, of the solid progress which has been made here in this Province and in particular in Bijapur District since my first visit, and of the good grounds for hope and confidence in the future of the District which it gives us. My visit to Bijapur in October 1943 was during the aftermath of the acute scarcity through which the District passed that year owing to one of its frequent bad seasons, and my chief object was to see the relief work which was being done, and the ameliorative measures which were being taken in various parts of the District. Since that time the great land development work which had then been only recently instituted in the District has gone steadily forward with the most satisfactory results.

You will remember that His Excellency the Viceroy came here in January 1944 to see the progress of this work. Estimates which were made at the end of the last "rabi" season showed a significantly increased outturn on bunded land. I am convinced that in this work we are embarked upon a measure on a grand scale which, if energetically and persistently carried out, as I intend that it shall be, can transform the Bijapur District from the famine afflicted area of recent generations back into the granary of the Deccan which it once was. I do not claim of course that we have perfected the technique of land development. Greater knowledge is bound to lead to improvements as the work goes on, but we have in the experience of the last two years every right to take a confident and hopeful view of the beneficial results which can be obtained. We have on the administrative side of the work, too, made much progress, and have been able to amend and improve the Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act, which is designed to ensure the continuity and maintenance of the work, and to initiate further new legislation in this regard.

TASKS FOR LOCAL BOARDS

His Excellency continuing said:—

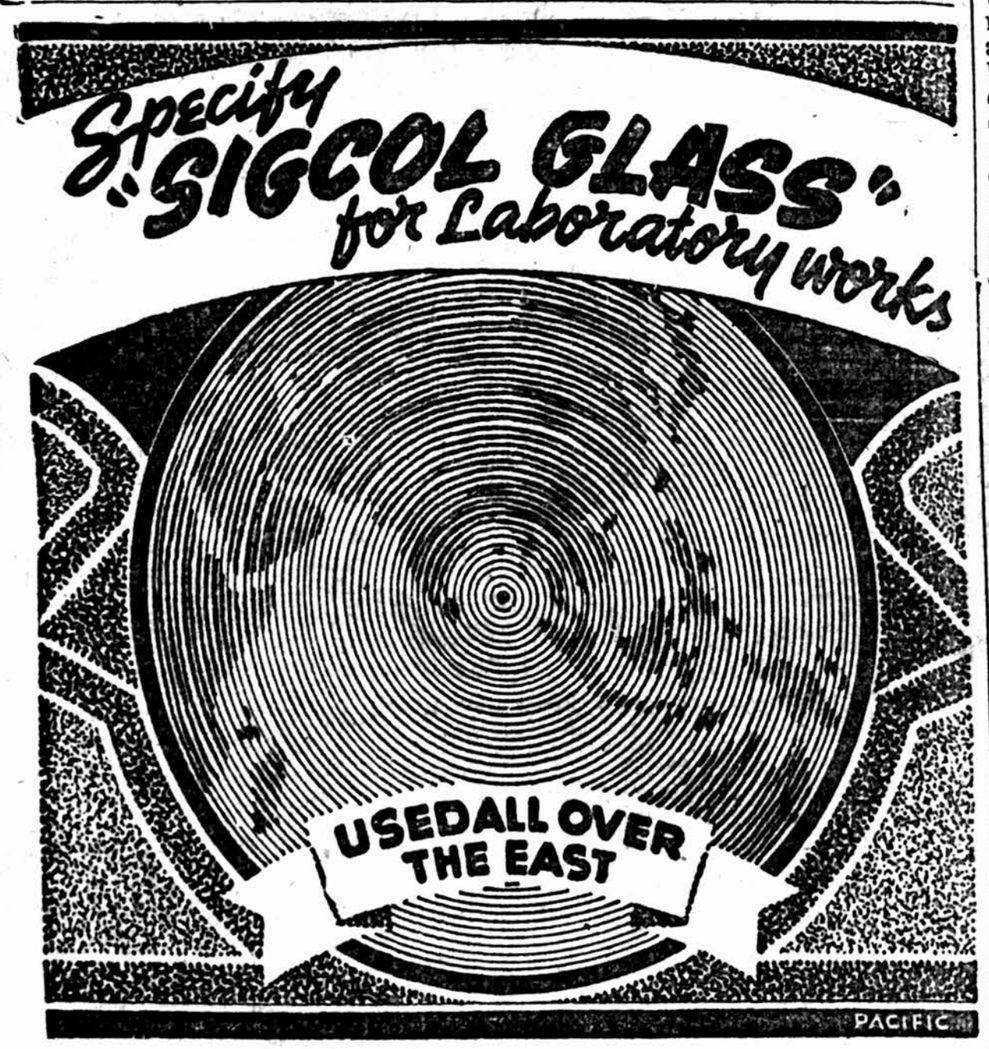
"There is one matter pertaining to the District Local Board about which I should like to say something now. I refer to the draft of a Bill which has recently been published to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act and the Bombay Local Boards Act. District local boards all over the Province are faced with much urgent work in respect of roads, public health, education, and those other statutory responsibilities which affect vitally the well being of the rural population. Now that the war is over, and we are able to turn wholeheartedly once again to the task of nation building, it is of the highest importance that such work should go forward, together with the realisation of Government's own post-war reconstruction plans, with the utmost energy. To enable this to be done, district local boards must be provided with more funds and the proposed legislation which I have mentioned has been initiated for this purpose. It is proposed to raise the limits of the minimum and maximum rates at which the local fund cess on land revenue can be levied, so as to give a compulsory minimum rate of 2 annas in the rupee instead of one anna, and a discretionary maximum rate of 3 annas in the rupee instead of 2 annas. I am quite certain that the high prices of agricultural produce which have prevailed during the war years justify this increase, and that it will impose no hardship. The increased resources which will thus be made available to district local boards should also make it possible for them to pay dearness allowance to their staff at adequate rates, and the proposed legislation which I have mentioned will make it compulsory for local boards to pay this allowance to the staff at rates to be fixed by Government".

TRIBUTE TO HIPPARGI VILLAGERS

Replying to a welcome speech on the occasion of his visit to Hippargi village, Bijapur District, on Saturday, His Excellency the Governor said:—

"I note that Hippargi is an important village, and I can see that it is also a progressive village in its outlook. You have a village panchayat and a co-operative society. The education of your children is well provided for. I was particularly glad to hear that you have a girls' school up to the sixth standard, as well as a boys' school, for I attach the highest importance to the good education of girls. No matter how well educated your boys are, it is of much more avail to bring up your girls well educated, because, apart from the fact that a well educated boy does not want an illiterate wife, the wife is the real centre of the home and family, and has most influence on the rising generation. Well educated mothers who will bring their children up according to modern ideas of health and hygiene are supremely necessary for the welfare of India.

Above all, I am glad to see your enthusiasm for your cattle. Good cattle, well cared for and in good condition, are the real wealth of the agriculturist. The more the cultivator can do to improve his livestock, the better off will he be. India's welfare depends on her agriculture, which is the occupation of the vast majority of her population, and good livestock is the very foundation of a prosperous agriculture".



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LAST DAY OF POONA SEASON SPELLS DISASTER FOR PUNTERS

"NAMDAR" AND "MANJRI BROCADE" DEADHEAT

Decision In "China Doll" Doping Case: Entries Stopped, Trainer Warned, Horse Disqualified

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Miserable was the display of well-fancied candidates on the concluding day of the Poona season.

From the public viewpoint, detecting the winners appeared very easy and in the moderate fields and despite several last-minute stand-downs, the job was made extremely hard, to the contrary.

In the entire programme, the First Division of the "Shende Plate" alone saw an exciting duel between "Namdar" and "Manjri Brocade", the first and the second favourites, respectively, and unfortunately, to the followers of the money, the pair recorded a deadheat.

Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's "Silver Lining", judiciously handled by Sibbritt, rang down the curtain of the show and convincingly disposed of the heavily supported "Sunny Boy".

POONA, Oct. 13. (A.P.I.): The Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's entries have been stopped and trainer E. J. Trahan warned off by the Stewards of the Royal Western India Turf Club following the inquiry in the "China Doll" doping case.

The horse has also been disqualified.

The decision was announced this evening.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division II.
Distance 1 mile.
Sardar Rao Bahadur Thube's FAITHFUL 9-0 Raut 1
Mr Rafi's TRANSPORT 9-0 P. Khade 2
Mr K H Irani's SHARIYAR 8-12 H Singh 3
Mr Parsram' Narayansingh's MARS 9-4 Dashrath Singh 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 65. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 23 and Rs. 28.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE (Div. III)—7 Furlongs.
The Chief of Patdi's CAREFREE 7-11 P. Khade 1
Maharaja of Idar's PEAR HELEN 8-9 Brace 2
Major A. Svamvur's HERE'S HOW 8-9 A. Hunter 3
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's MASTANI 9-4 Kheemsingh 4
Note run: Lustre.
Tote paid Rs. 131 for win, Rs. 21, 13 and 20 for places.

THE AUNDH PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile.
Maharaja of Bhavnagar's JUTLAND 8-9 P. Khade 1
Mr. H. A. Bhagat's KHAZANCHI 8-12 Roberts 2
Mr. Rahiman's INTIDHAR AL SHABAB 8-9 K. Hassan 3
Mr. D. F. Karaka's JANAB 8-13 Hanumansingh 4
Not run: Mosaki Pasha, Noble Duke.
Tote paid Rs. 154 for win, Rs. 42, 23 and 31 or places.

THE AUNDH PLATE (Div. II)—1 Mile.
Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's NIBRAS 8-1 Fahad 1
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's ZAHIR 8-2 N. Dar 2
Mr. D. K. Parker's DHIBAN 8-2 Damodar 3
Mr. M. H. Maniar's PRINCE FAISAL 8-2 Neoji 4
Not run: King Solomon, Kaid Saoud.
Tote paid Rs. 63 for win, Rs. 17, 15 and 14 for places.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.
Major A. Svamvur's BIRTHDAY MORN 8-1 A. Hunter 1
Mr. Gopaldas Udhavdas's SAMMY BRASS 8-9 Jones 2
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's PATHAN 8-6 H. Singh. 3
Maharaja of Baroda's STAR OF BARODA 7-11 Gulamali 4
Not run: Boswell, Hotch Potch.
Tote paid Rs. 59 for win, Rs. 15, 12 and 13 for places.

THE G. V. SHENDE PLATE Div. I)—7 Furlongs.
Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 8-11 Davison 1*
Maharaja of Rajpipla's MANJRI BROCADE 8-8 Carr 1*
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SHABNAM 9-3 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-8 Raffaele 4
*Dead heat.
Not run: Prime Minister, Neelam, Princess Mary, Prominent, Cake Flower of Baroda.
Tote paid Rs. 17 and 19 for win, Rs. 13, 13 and 18 for places.

THE FINAL PLATE (Div. I)—1 Mile.
Mr. Hope's KANZ SHAMMAR 9-4 N. Dar. 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's SHREE RANJIT 9-0 Kheemsingh .. 2
The Raja of Ramnad's QINDIL MAHMUD 9-2 Jones 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's ISFOOG 9-4 Davison 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 291 for win, Rs. 53, 19 and 21 for places.

THE OCTOBER PLATE—6 Furlongs.
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's SILVER LINING 8-13 Sibbritt .. 1
Maharaja of Idar's SUNNY BOY 8-11 Brace 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 9-4 Raffaele 3
M/s. C. J. Shah & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's CHIRAG 8-2 Evans 4
Not run: Manjri Delight, Lydia, Doodal Dandy, Peshawar Express.
Tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 13, 12 and 15 for places.

KRIPALANI'S RETORT TO HALLET

If European Underground Men Were Not Unpatriotic Why Condemn I. N. A. Men?

LUCKNOW, Oct. 12 A.P.I.): "Whatever British officials in India may say, Indians cannot deny that such countrymen of theirs as joined the Indian National Army were motivated by patriotic sentiments" said Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, commenting on Sir Maurice Hallet's remarks at Landsdowne yesterday that "the so-called Indian National Army will fully deserve whatever punishment may be inflicted on them by court martial and that they should certainly not be regarded as national heroes."

Acharya Kripalani added: "The underground movement in different European countries invited and helped foreigners to invade their country to drive away the Germans. Nobody on that account considers the action of the members of the underground movement in European countries as unpatriotic. In the past all the liberation movements in Europe and America have taken the help of foriegners to free their country. The action of the I.N.A can only be judged by recognised international standards and not by the standards set for dependent countries by British Imperialism in its interests."

HALLET IS NO FRIEND OF INDIA

Mr. Sampurnanand, former Congress Minister, U. P. Government said: "Sir Maurice Hallet considers himself to be a friend of India. I have yet to meet the Indian who sincerely endorses that opinion. It is also certain that his observations about the methods by which India will attain her freedom will not excite any interest in political circles. No respectable Indian attaches any value to the opinion of persons who have spared no effort in the attempt to crush nationalism out of existence. It is strange that their object failure has not yet damped their spirits.

The case of the I.N.A. officers is, in a way 'sub-judice' and Sir Maurice should have refrained from expressing opinion on their probable guilt. The people of Garrhwal, particularly the Army men, have no doubt formed their own conclusions and are not likely to be influenced by Sir Maurice Hallett's denounciations.

"It is not for me to say whether I.N.A. men are or are not technically guilty of offending against any provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The people of India look upon these brave men with affectionate interest because they are Indians and, in exceptionally difficult circumstances tried to work according to their lights for winning independence for their country.

Allies No Better Than Axis Powers

Radhakrishnan's Plea For Stable Structure Of Peace

LAHORE, Oct. 12. (A. P.I.): A passionate plea to world politicians to work for a stable structure of peace based on justice to all nations and on liberty for the common man, is made by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the famed philosopher of the Orient.

Sir Sarvapalli gave the warning that unless this was done, the world will be heading for another war.

Sir Sarvapalli, who was addressing students in Lahore, said: "When the war is on, we speak about the ideals of freedom for the common man and liberty for the weaker nations. The moment it is over, we forget these ideals ad lapse back into our old selfish diplomacy.

"Profitting by the lessons on the past, it was urged that the United Nations Charter is an improvement on the old League of Nations. The old League did not include America and Russia. But the new Charter does not include Germany and Japan. The wrong diplomacy of Great Britain and France, who had absolute power in the inter-war years, put the dictatorships in the saddle and egged them on, and that wrong diplomacy of the victorious Britain and France is as much responsible for the new second war as the aggressive ambitions of the Axis powers.

USE OF ATOM BOMB

Sir Sarvapalli condemned the use of atom bomb and said: "When the flying bomb was used, it was criticised as a blind destroyer, an instrument of malice which made no difference between combatants and non-combatants. All that fades into insignificance, when we think of the atomic bomb used by the most civilized powers.

Mr. Churchill's defence that if Germany and Japan had devised it they would have used it with alacrity, means that the Allies are not better than the Axis powers. Their victory does not show moral superiority but only greater physical force, scientific cunning and industrial power."

He suggested that it was unwise to leave such strong forces as Germany and Japan in the wilderness leaving them to harbour thoughts of resentment and thirst for revenge.

Sir Sarvapalli said "the powers on the Security Council, permanent and non-permanent, happen to be there on account of their military achievements. Judged by the vastness of the population, the resources in men and material, and cultural heritage, India has right to a permanent seat on the Security Council quite as much as France and China.

"The Trusteeship proposal seems to be a camouflage for the old empires. The happenings in the Dutch East Indies, Indo-China, Burma and Ceylon indicate that the empire minded still have control, and are anxious to retain the old possessions and add to them wherever possible. The big price paid for the victory seems to be resulting in barrenness and dust.

"The Dependent territories, whether the Axis or the Allied Nations should be released, and if they require guidance and assistance, it must be not from any single colonial power but for the united nations' organisation as a whole. This is the only way to avoid clashes among the big three."

"Unless politicians," Sir Sarvapalli urged "with a different sense of values, take up the problem in humility and repentance and work for a stable structure of peace based on justice to all nations and on liberty for the common man, we will be heading for another war."

Sir Sarvapalli, who arrived here this morning left in the evening for Karachi.

SIR SARVAPALLI FOR LONDON

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the renowned Indian philosopher, is leaving India at the end of December for England to resume his professorial chair for Eastern Religions and Ethics at the Oxford University.

Sir Sarvapalli told the Associated Press of India that he would be reaching Oxford early in January and would stay there for six months.

MAVLANKAR FOR BHULABHAI'S SEAT

AHMEDABAD, October 12. (A. P. I.): It is understood that Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, has been selected as a Congress candidate for the Central Legislative Assembly from the Northern Division Non-Mohamadan Rural Constituency, which was represented by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the last Central Legislative Assembly.

Argentine Cabinet Resigns

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuter): Discussions about the political 'impasse' in Argentine are proceeding in Buenos Aires. This is the latest news from Argentine after a day full of critical developments.

The Cabinet headed by General Edelmiro Farrell resigned yesterday after receiving an ultimatum from leaders of the Army and the Navy.

Colonel Juan Peron, who was Vice-President and War Minister in the Farrell Government until his resignation on Tuesday has been arrested and is detained on board the minesweeper Drummond—the same ship on which President Castillo and his Cabinet escaped during the revolution of June 4, 1943.

20,000 Jap Prisoners To Be Taken Back Home

MANILA, October 12, (Reuter): Twelve liberty ships will take 20,000 Japanese prisoners and internees back home from the Philippines this month. it is learned from a usual reliable source.

Protests are anticipated from American soldiers eligible for return to the United States who are held up through lack of transport.

According to a high army source the policy of making the Japanese responsible for the return of their own prisoners has been reversed because of the cost of feeding them.

WASHINGTON ORGANISATION'S COLOUR BAR TACTICS AGAINST NEGRO ARTISTE

PRESIDENT TRUMAN OPINES ARTISTIC TALENT IS NOT EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF ANY RACE OR GROUP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (A.P.A.): President and Mrs. Truman have expressed regret at the refusal of "The Daughters of the American Revolution' to allow a negro artist to give a concert in its famous Constitution Hall in Washington, but they said they had no authority to do anything about it.

The artist in question is Hazel Scott, a pianist and wife of a negro representative in Congress, Rep. Adam S. Powell, Jr., (Democrat—New York). The daughters of the American Revolution is an organisation of descendants of participants in the American Revolution of 1776. Liberal organisations in America have long considered the D.A.R. as archly conservative.

Powell addressed to the President and Mrs. Truman protests against the D.A.R. decision, and also asked Mrs. Truman to boycott a tea given in her honour by the organisation.

The President wrote to Powell in a sympathetic vein, but said he was powerless to intervene in the policy of a private organisation.

Mrs. Truman telegraphed the Congressman that she regretted the controversy, but said she had accepted the tea invitation "prior to the unfortunate controversy." She described the controversy as one "for which I am in no wise responsible," and added:

"I deplore any action which denies artistic talent the opportunity to express itself because of prejudice against race or origin."

The President wrote to Powell that "artistic talent is not the exclusive property of any one race or group" and that "one of the marks of democracy is its willingness to respect and regard talent without regard to race or origin."

Mr. Truman pointed out that one of the Nazis' first steps was to forbid public appearances of artists or musicians whose religious beliefs or origin was unsatisfactory to "the Master Race."

Once before, the D.A.R. was involved in a somewhat similar controversy when it refused to allow the Negro contralto singer, Marian Anderson, to give a concert in Constitution Hall. Miss Anderson gave the concert—on the front steps of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington—and sang to probably the biggest audience ever to attend a concert in the national capital.

"CHRONICLE" OFFERS RS. 2,000

For Best Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Essays

1. To commemorate the birth centenary of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the Proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" have decided to offer Rs. 1,000/- each to the writers of the best essays on the following two subjects.

2. This competition is open to all (inhabitants of India), irrespective of age, sex or creed.

3. Every essay submitted for this competition must be in English, not exceeding 7,000 words in length.

4. Every competitor shall send two copies of his essay not later than the 1st November 1945. In no circumstances shall this time limit be extended. Every effort shall be made to judge the essays and announce the decision as soon as possible.

5. Together with the copies of the essay, the author must forward a certificate stating that the essay is his or her own 'bona fide' work.

6. No essay shall be signed, or bear in any part any name, mark, or other indications by which its writer can be identified. For purposes of identification, every essay shall be signed by some 'nom-de-plume', or motto. The copy of the essay shall be forwarded to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" in a sealed envelope which shall also contain the writer's name and address and the 'nom-de-plume' or motto (enclosed in another sealed envelope) under which the essay has been submitted.

7. The Editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle" shall be the sole judge of the relative merits of the essays submitted in competition; and his award shall be final.

8. The "Bombay Chronicle" will have the copyright in the essay purchased by it for the price of Rs. 1,000/-; and the essay may be published at the discretion of the Editor in the "Bombay Chronicle" (as well as if translated into Gujarati, in the "Bombay Samachar." The translation shall be made at their own cost by the "Bombay Chronicle" Company).

9. The "Bombay Chronicle" also reserves the right to publish any other essays received in this competition, if deemed suitable for that purpose, provided that, in each such case, payment shall be made to the author at such rates as the Proprietors of the 'Bombay Chronicle" may decide.

10 The subjects for the competition are: in two classes: civic and political Subject to the above rules, every competitor is free to write on either, or both of these subjects:

(1) CIVICS—WHAT MAKES YOUR CITY WORTH LIVING IN AND HOW TO MAKE IT WORTH LIVING IN.

(2) POLITICS—THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Following Tractors in perfect good working order are for sale. Intending purchasers to apply to Box No. 5058, "Bombay Chronicle".

Caterpillar Diesel 40		
—do—	RD-4	
—do—	15	
Cletrac	BD	
—do—	DD	
McCormic Deering	Farmall	30
—do—	TD	31
—do—	Farmall	12
—do—	—do—	9/18

5058

PUBLIC NOTICES

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following store, available at Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu.

CARBONISED COCOA-NUT SHELL ... 600 Tons.

2. The stores are in good condition and were purchased to Govt. specification but they will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to conditions of Contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para 2 above. The stores can be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi, on request.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2192/CHM" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200/- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi

5. Tenders should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 10th November, 1945.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 20th Nov., 1945.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 10th December, 1945.

8. Tenders will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rate should be quoted per ton.

5152

NOTICE

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores available at the places mentioned below:—

ZIP FASTENERS.

SPECIFICATION: 12" long Nickle plated with khaki cloth without teeth on the Tag (English make).

Numbers & Location:- 37726 Nos. ex-Cawnpore, 2383 ex-Cossipore (Bengal).

2. The goods will be sold subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in form Con. 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples may be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para 2 above. The stores can also be inspected at site on permits to be issued by Director of Disposals, New Delhi on request

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-1576/MSC" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial Bank or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road. New Delhi by 4 P.M. on 31/10/45.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 30-11-45.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within fifteen days of notification of acceptance.

8. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rates should be quoted per '100'.

5151

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE PUBLIC will be pleased to know that we have been allowed by the Directorate General of Supply, New Delhi, to sell a part of our product of Window and Sheet Glass to the Civil Market. Write to:

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CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 13

The local bullion market was quiet to-day on moderate selling. At the decline there was some short covering. It is generally believed that professional operators are in favour of a decline in silver prices as a result of fairly large stocks.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 130/12 and declined to Rs. 130 on general selling but rallied to Rs. 130/4 on short covering. Ready silver of 99 per cent fineness was quoted at Rs. 130/8. Forward gold opened at Rs. 75/7 and after declining to Rs. 75/1 recovered to Rs. 75/4. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 75/6. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 52/12.

Later on the market was quietly steady and quotations were as under:

	Rs.	as	p.
Ready Silver	130	6	0
Forward Silver	130	2	0
Ready Gold	75	6	0
Forward Gold	75	4	0
Sovereigns	52	12	0

****

Dassera Holiday

All city markets will remain entirely closed on Tuesday the 16th inst. being "Dassera".

****

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 13

Yesterday New York cotton market was closed being "Columbus Day". To-day the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 411 for January delivery and the market opened as expected but there was a marked absence of buying and quotations gradually declined to Rs. 409/12 on renewed long liquidation.

Later on the market was steady with scattered buying and January was quoted at Rs. 411. From Monday the local cotton market will remain open between 12 noon and 5 p.m. Closing quotations at 3 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. January	410	4	0
I.C.C. March	418	0	0
I.C.C. May	429	0	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

I.C.C. January highest 412; lowest 410 1/4; closing at 5-30 p.m. 411 3/4

I.C.C. March highest 419 1/4; lowest 417 1/2; closing at 5-30 p.m. 419 1/4

I.C.C. May highest 430 1/2; lowest 429 1/4; closing at 5-30 p.m. 430 1/4

Karachi 4F January highest 43/4; lowest 43/1; closing at 5-30 p.m. 43/1/6.

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 740 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

Trading Hours On Bombay Stock Exchange

From the 15th October 1945 the market will remain open for business from 12 Noon to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. from Monday to Thursday and from 12 Noon to 1-30 p.m. on Friday. It will remain entirely closed on Saturday.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY Oct 13.

Tata Ordinary 413/8 Tata Deferred 2242/8, Indian Iron 41, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 35, Bombay Dyeing 1952/8, Central India 392/8, Century 910, Gokak 298/2, Kohinoor 603/2 Simplex 293, Andhra Valley 1790. Tata Hydro 203/2, Tata Power 1960 Associated Coment, 221 Belapur 221/14 Bombay Burma (Old) 548/12.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct 12.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	74
Consols 2-1/2 p c	38-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105_15/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11_3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	91_1/2
National Bank of India	43-1/2

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Fallow Lands To The Landless

REDS OUTLINE ELECTION PROGRAMME

Confiscation Of British Concerns Against Payment Among Other Slogans

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

P. C. Joshi, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement to the Press outlining the Communist Election Programme and Policy:

"The coming election will see a great programmatic battle between Indian parties. While other parties will fight and blame each other ours will be the only party that will contest the Elections not to expose the Congress or the League and glorify ourselves but to place a practical programme of Indian freedom which guarantees freedom, food and jobs for all, land to the peasants, basic living wage to workers and justice to the Untouchables, a programme which can unite all freedom-loving Indians.

"Both Congress and League view the elections as an alternative to mutual agreement. We will warn our people that this is an illusion and that if the major Indian parties do not agree on certain common principles on which the constitution of a Free India should be based, we will have an imposed British award. This would be division of India 'a la Coupland', a Hindu India led by the Congress, a Muslim India led by the League and a Princely India led by the white Suzerain, which would mean not freedom but modified slavery.

FREEDOM FOR ALL

"To fight this grim prospect our Party will demand that the constitution-making body should be based on two principles.

"FIRSTLY UNIVERSAL ADULT SUFFRAGE: Limited franchise and indirect elections will only instal Indian vested interests in power and breed new conflicts.

"SECONDLY SOVEREIGN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES FOR EACH NATIONAL AREA: Such as Pathanland, Sind, Baluchistan, Western Muslim Punjab, Sikh homelands of Central Punjab, Hindustan, Bihar, Rajasthan, Assam, Orissa, Andhra, Tamilnad, Kerala, Karnatak, Maharashtra, Gujerat and Bengal. In the case of Bengal a prior plebiscite to be held of both Hindu and Muslim areas to decide whether the unity of their homeland should be kept or split.

"Thirdly the delegates to the constitution-making body will be elected by these sovereign constituent assemblies.

"Only this will make it clear that the freedom we seek is a freedom for all. It will concede the just demands of both League and Congress reject unjust claims and lay basis for agreement, so that people themselves can choose whether India is to be a voluntary union or an alliance of Free States. It will also prevent existing national differences such as Gujerati-Maharashtrian, Punjabi-Sindhi, Bengali-Assamese, etc. from further developing into an acute form.

"Fourthly we will campaign for freedom to States' subjects by application of the principles of self-determination and adult suffrage. This will democratise the State representation in the constitution-making body, keep imperialist stooges out and help the suppressed people to come on top and lead to reuniting the people of those nationalities like Sikhs, Karnatakis, Keralites, Maharashtrians, Gujeratis, etc., who have been cut into bits parts being in British and parts in Princely India.

FOOD FOR ALL

"To guarantee food for all—land to peasants we demand the following immediate measures to be adopted by popular ministries.

"(1) Landless labourers to get all land lying fallow with Government or with landlords, preference in such settlement to be given to untouchable labourers.

"(2) Liquidation of peasant indebtedness and substantial reduction of rents to enable poor peasants to stabilise their family economy and grow more food.

"(3) Big landlords to pay steeply graded tax so as to leave not more than Rs. 6,000 annually to each of them out of the total rentals received by them

"Free India must have no serf villages selfish hoarders and feudal parasites must go and so we campaign for final abolition of landlordism nationalisation and redistribution of land to poor peasants and lay basis for large-scale co-operative farming; liquidation of all peasant debts, strict bans on usury and trade in people's food; credit through banks and sale and purchase through societies set up on a co-operative basis by the peasants and state aid to such peasant initiative.

JOBS FOR ALL

"To ensure jobs for all we stress the urgent need to fight the threatened industrial crisis and prevent unemployment. In the forefront of this campaign is our demand that the popular ministries should immediately pass legislation.

"(1) to take over the existing British concerns in India in part payment of the sterling balances due to our country.

"(2) that the excess profits reserve fund will not be returned to the profiter-capitalist. We demand that impartial tribunals be set up to inquire into the fortunes piled up by some during the war and confiscation of the entire property of those found guilty of black-marketing and profiteering. Lastly that reconversion of war industries to peace-time needs be made through workers' co-operation.

"To carry out a planned industrial development we demand:

"Nationalisation of key industries, State control of capital and industrial resources and planning evenly the development of all parts of India: a large scale expenditure on social services and a guaranteed living wage to workers and that all the State planning be implemented with free and equal Co-operation of the State, management and labour.

"Our Party will fight to abolish all oppression of untouchables and to secure equal economic and political status for them in the governance of the country.

ELECTION POLICY

"Our election policy is based on the fact that in spite of very serious differences with the Congress and the League we recognise them as major patriotic organisations and will generally support both where we do not put up our own candidates. We will put up our own candidates in almost all labour seats to show that the Party is the accepted leader of the working class.

We will contest such rural seats, both general and Muslim, where we form the existing majority of the people and to make others see the unity strength and vitality of the organised kisan movement. In those general seats, excepting those reserved for the scheduled castes and where our Party is not putting up its own candidate we support the Congress.

"In those Muslim seats, where the Party is not putting up its candidates we support the League against all rivals. If a notorious hoarder or hated enemy of the people stands as a Congress or a League candidate, the Party will of course "not" campaign for him. Such is our programme and policy. We stand before our people to place this concerete programme for unity and freedom and will sharply pose the question 'shall it be common Indian Freedom or modified British slavery.

CALCUTTA FILM GODOWNS ABLAZE

Six Fire Engines Bring Flames Under Control

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13 (A.P.I.): A stock of films was destroyed in a fire which broke out late last night in a block of six fim godowns in Narkeldanga North Road. Six fire engines fought the fire and brought the flames under control in half an hour.

One of the godowns belonged to the Government of India and another to the Government of Bengal. The others belonged to various film companies. The films of the Government of India are understood to have escaped damage.

The building housing the godowns had been specially constructed and remodelled as a protection against fires and was situated between two tanks.

DAMAGE TO FILMS

The damage to films of private companies stored in the godowns is estimated at about three lakhs of rupees.

A Bengal Government film godown was gutted. It was stocked with negatives of silent films made during the last seven or eight years. These were mostly out-of-date and not much in use. Their value is estimated at within two lakhs of rupees.

TOOTH AND CLAW

HERE are a few of the vermin, red in tooth and claw — stoat, magpie, little owl, jay and crow—which, with the rest of their tribe, wreak havoc among poultry and game, and indirectly injure crops by killing the birds and animals which are the farmer's friends. The destruction of these pests is essential to efficient food production. Trapping and poisoning are the most effective methods, but vermin can also be shot. Poisons are obviously products of the chemical industry, but it may be less obvious that the sporting cartridge is the product of chemist as well as engineer and depends on chemicals for its action. Held in a chamber in the head is the cap, containing a minute quantity of a compound of mercury fulminate and other chemicals, so sensitive to shock that it must be mixed in a silk bag electrically agitated from a distance. This cap faces the point of a small brass anvil. Pressure of the trigger brings about a violent chemical reaction. The striker of the gun forces the cap against the anvil and causes a flash which sets off the charge of explosive, based on cotton fibre treated with nitric and sulphuric acids. With terrific force the gas produced drives the wad forward like a piston and propels the shot out of the gun barrel. This is a simple description of a highly complex article whose making involves a dozen or more raw materials, over 150 separate manufacturing operations and the use of not less than 140 steel gauges, accurate to the thousandth of an inch. No article in common use and costing so little is made with more scrupulous care — a fact which may well be borne in mind now that cartridges are in such short supply. Years of research and experience will ensure that British-made cartridges will be the best in the post-war world, as they were in the world which ended in 1939.

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Nationalists Imprison Jap Troops In Surabaya

COMMUNICATIONS WITH BATAVIA CUT OFF

Gen. Sir W. Slim Rushing To Capital Of Java From Singapore?

SINGAPORE, OCTOBER 13 (REUTER): INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS HAVE IMPRISONED ALL JAPANESE TROOPS IN SURABAYA AT THE NORTHERN END OF JAVA, AND HAVE CUT ALL COMMUNICATIONS WITH BATAVIA, A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER WHO CROSSED THE ISLAND AND REACHED SINGAPORE, REPORTED TODAY.

"Japanse tanks and armoured cars captured by Indonesian Republicans are careering through the streets driven by armed Indonesian drivers" he said.

"The airfield has been taken over and no planes permitted to land or take off."

"CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY"

BATAVIA, October 12 (Reuter): Indonesian police officials who investigated the shooting of a British captain and a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer yesterday which provoked Indian troops to open fire reported today that the incident was due to mistaken identity. Ambonese troops, they explained, wear the same jungle green uniform and beret cap as troops of the Punjab Regiment who were involved in the affray.

THE SITUATION IN BATAVIA IS WORSENING, AND THERE WAS AN INCREASING NUMBER OF CLASHES YESTERDAY CAUSING CASUALTIES AMONG INDONESIANS AND ALLIED PERSONNEL. CONDITIONS ARE BECOMING PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT FOR THE DUTCH AND EURASIANS WHOM THE INDONESIANS ARE BOYCOTTING IN THE BAZAARS AND MARKETS.

British Seaforth Highlanders were rushed at midnight to the rescue of an Eurasian family, which was being kidnapped.

GEN. SLIM TO GO TO BATAVIA

SINGAPORE, October 13 (Reuter) Gen. Sir. William Slim, Commander-in-Chief, ALFSEA, arrived here today and was met by Lt.-Gen. Sir Myles Dempsey, General Officer Commanding, Fourteenth Army.

Gen. Slim's visit is connected with events in Java, and it is possible that he may proceed to Batavia.

SOEKARNO LEAVES FOR SECRET DESTINATION

BATAVIA, Oct. 12 (A.P.A.) Dr. Soekarno, the Javanese nationalist leader, left Batavia with other republic leaders for a secret destination today, it was reliably learned.

Vice-President Dr. Hatta and Foreign Minister Dr. Subardjo held a conference this morning at the latter's residence with the Japanese Chief-of-Staff, Major-General Yamamota and the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Maeda. The conference was said to be connected with "maintaining law and order."

Meanwhile two Dutch companies of troops engaged in extending the occupied areas of Batavia yesterday morning, were ambushed by Indonesians from trenches along the road. One Dutch lieutenant was killed and two soldiers were wounded.

The Dutch sent forces out this morning to the area to round up and arrest the ring-leaders.

9 JAP OFFICIALS ARRESTED

TOKYO, October 13 (Reuter): Nine more Japanese officials have been arrested, and the move initiated to raise Japan's ability to pay for essential imports.

Wang Jung Tin, Ambassador of Manchuko puppet Government, and his military attache were among the people arrested, which also included seven minor officials of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking Puppet Government who were placed in custody of the Eighth Army Provost Marshal in Youkuhama.

Indian Labour Leader Welcomes Passage Of Immigration Bill

LONDON, October 12, (Reuter): Commenting on the decision of the United States House of Representatives in allowing 100 Indians to immigrate into the United States annually Mr Chowdhury Akbar Khan, President of the Indian Workers Association, said tonight, "It is an insignificant number in proportion to the huge population of India, but the gesture is welcome.

Now that the ice has been broken it is a matter of urgency that the British Dominions banish their unfair and unjust attitude of Indo-Commonwealth relations.

Candidates For Legislatures

A change in the method of selecting candidates for the forthcoming elections, decided by the Congress High Command, was announced by Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting, on Saturday. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President, was in the Chair.

Mr. Patil stated that formerly both preparatory selection and the final decision rested with the Central Parliamentary Board. Now there was a welcome change. It was now upto the Provincial Congress Committees to set up respective Provincial Parliamentary Boards and make recommendations to the Central Board. The Board, acting on those recommendations, would make the final decision.

He said that the meeting was originally called to ask for an extension of the final date for receiving applications for seats in the Central Legislature. The final date was October 14 (today) and he (Mr. Patil) subsequently felt that there was no need for asking the Committee for an extension of the date.

As for recommending names for candidates, he moved that the whole of the B. P. C. C. might act as the Provincial Parliamentary Board. Mr. Manilal Seth seconded the resolution which was carried.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, recently ordered by the Bombay High Court to be released, was present at the meeting.

ASSEMBLY VOTERS' ENROLMENT

The "Get on the Roll" Office in the Jinnah Hall, Congress House will be kept open on Sunday (14-10-45) from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

QUISLING'S APPEAL REJECTED

OSLO, Oct. 13 (Reuter). The Norwegian Supreme Court today unanimously rejected the appeal of Vidkun Quisling, Norway's Puppet Premier under the Germans, against his death sentence for high treason and murder. His appeal will now go to King Haakon, who will decide whether the sentence is to be carried out or not.

Quisling was sentenced to death by seven judges on September 10 after a trial lasting three weeks.

BOMBAY PREPARES FOR SARDAR'S BIRTHDAY

Three Sub-Committees Formed To Make Celebration A Success

At a meeting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Birthday Celebration Committee which met at Congress House, on Saturday, it was decided to set up three sub-committees to approach public and commercial bodies to raise funds and to issue pamphlets and publications and to erect a public hall. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the B. P.C.C. presided.

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary said that the name of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel should be commemorated by building a spacious public hall, preferably at Gowalia Tank. It was possible to get land free for such a public purpose and that a Board of Trust, including the Mayor of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner and the city engineer might be included in it. There was the question of the cost of materials but he hoped that by the time the groundwork is done, the cost of materials might come down. There was however, some groundwork to be done. Various commercial and other organisations had now sprung up. At the time when the B.P.C.C. organised a reception for Sardar Patel at Bombay after his release, they found that there were nearly 650 organisations which wanted to participate in the function. All of these organisations might be approached for collecting funds. There were also other ways like the sale of cartoon-flags, button-flags and photo-cards. They might also issue publications touching the various aspects of Sardar's philosophy of action.

But to undertake all this work, he suggested that sub-committees might be formed.

Some of the work for celebrating Sardar's birthday falling on October 31, should be proceeded with and he said that on that day all the schools might be closed.

The Celebration Commitee, then, decided to set up three sub-committees: (1) Address Committee of which Mr. S. A. Brelvi is the Chairman and Mr. Ganpat Shanker Desai Secretary,, (2) Public Hall Committee of which Mr. Nagindas T. Master is the Chairman and Messrs. S. K. Patil and Shanti Kumar Morarjee are the secretaries and (3) the Propaganda and the Publications Committee of which Mr. Samaldas Gandhi is the Chairman and Dr. A. G. Tendulkar is the Secretary.

"GET-ON-ROLL" CAMPAIGN

Launching of house-to-house campaign for enrolling voters of the Provincial Legislature, not found in the published lists, was decided upon at a meeting of the representatives of ward and taluka committees, held at the Congress House, on Saturday.

Mr. Patil said that men volunteers from the various taluka committees must go from house to house to get voters in the list. The time at their disposal, he added, was short and the work should be speeded up.

SIND PENTANGULAR

Rest Dismissed For 162, Europeans Score 101 For 5 Wickets

KARACHI, October 13 (A.P.I.): The Rest met the Europeans this morning in the first round of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament. The Rest batted first but made a disastrous start losing five wickets for 27 runs in less than an hour. At lunch the Rest were 96 for seven wickets.

Resuming their innings after lunch the Rest staged a late recovery and the three rmaining batsmen added 66 runs to the total before the innings terminated for 162 runs.

The Europeans opening their innings with the Northamptonshire county player Simson and Capt. Lintott, made a promising start and put on 41 runs, before the former left, being bowled for 36. With the departure of Capt. Lintott who scored 30 runs, the Europeans lost three further cheap wickets and at the close of play they were 101 for five wickets.

DHROL CRICKETER SCORES 243 RUNS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 13. Kathiawar Cricket Quadrangular match between Halar and Zaland province was played at Dhrol in which Zalanwad was defeated by 261 runs and cricketer. Dhrol player Purushotam scored 243 runs.

"Misuse Of D. I. R."

"Satyartha Prakash" Ban Is "Wrong And Unjustified" Says Jawahar

NEW DELHI, October 13

"I read about the ban on the "Satyartha Prakash" in Sind when I was in Ahmednagar Fort prison. I was shocked and surprised that any Government should impose this ban more especially under the Defence of India Act. On the face of it, this was a misuse of te Defence of India Rules", says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in reply to a letter from Mr. Gansyam Singh Gupta, President, All-India "Satyartha Prakash" Defence Commitee, according to an A.P.I. message.

Characterising the ban as "wrong and unjustified" Pandit Nehru said, "What is worse is that this may become a precedent for future invasion of civil rights and liberties."

"Any Government in India," he said, "which infringes the rule of religious freedom, takes upon itself a grave responsibility and sets a bad example for others. This, I think, correctly represents the Congress attitude in the matter."

NO DIRECT ACTION

HE WAS, HOWEVER, OF THE OPINION THAT "AT PRESENT ANY ACTION IN THE NATURE OF SATYAGRAHA, WOULD BE WRONG AND MIGHT LEAD TO UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES. HE, THEREFORE, SUGGESTED THAT NO SUCH DIRECT ACTION BE TAKEN."

BRITISH PLANS FOR TELEVISION

Aim At Relaying News Events To America To The Minute

LONDON, Oct 12. (Reuter). Far-reaching plans for the future of television in Britain which come into effect almost immediately and were disclosed today include the installing of huge "reception" valves in cinemas so that up-to-the-minute news events can be relayed, setting up of transmission stations all over the country and experiments to develop television to such an extent that events in Britain can be relayed to America and other countries.

PARIS, Oct. 13 (Reuter): A call for world-wide action for the attainment of full employment and control of inflation is expected to be made from the International Labour Conference, which opens here next Monday, cables Paul Scott Rankine, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Truman, "Tail Of Zionist Capitalism"

Palestine Paper's Plain-Speaking

(From Our Correspondent.)

JERUSALEM, (By Air Mail.)

JAFFA: Under the title "Truman's Raw Mentality", "Falastin", daily newspaper, writes editorially: "What can America say about Russia's immaturity when the American President sports with the Palestine question as boys do in the street? The calamity of the world in Truman and political leaders like him lies in their complete shortsightedness. They are still unable to regard the world as a unit and realise that justice should be the same in Palestine as in the U. S. A.

"America blames Russia for imposing a dictatorial Government in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, though Russia says that the Governments there are democratic. Let us admit the truth of America's claim and ask, 'Is it 100 per cent true democracy that "Adon" (Jewish for Mr.) Truman should rob the Arabs of their homeland and establish a Jewish state in lieu?'" The paper continues: "President Truman who rose to his present office due to the death of President Roosevelt, represents the capitalist class in America. In short he is one of the 'tails' of capitalist Zionism".

Our New Delhi Letter

THE EXPANDED COUNCIL CONTRACTS!

Strained Relations Between Viceroy And His Councillors

(Form Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Oct. 9

Another member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Sir Sultan Ahmed, has resigned, not to re-enter politics, but to enter service of the Indian States. In future he will employ his great talents in defence of Princely Order against British India.

Sir Sultan has been wise. Like Sir Feroze Khan Noon, he read the writing on the wall. The Wavell Plan, its death and resurrection have had a profound effect on the members of the Council. The members are convinced that their days are numbered. The wise ones have left or are leaving the Council. Sir Feroze has gone, Sir Sultan and Sir Francis Mudie are going during this month, the last one to become the Governor of Sind. Sir Archibald Rowlands is on a deputation from the British Treasury and can go back to his old job in London at any time.

The Indispensables

Doctor Ambedkar and Sir Ardeshir Dalal are the two indispensables. They will remain under any scheme of things, which might be evolved for the Centre in the coming months. Sir Mohammed Usman has no political ambitions. As he has repeatedly asserted, he took up his present employment "as a call to duty." He will go back to Madras, when his services are not needed here. Sir Asoka Roy is no politician and does not pretend to be one. He has too much money to worry about. He too will go back to his profession of law, when he is not wanted here.

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar is going to London next month. He may have to stay out of India for an indefinite period. India has a permanent seat on the Security Council. Sir Ramaswamy did exceedingly well at San Francisco and is going to London to attend meetings of the body, he was a party in creating. Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava looks tired and needs a rest. But for the recent talk of a second famine in Bengal, he might have gone out of India on a holiday. The rest will stick on to their jobs till they are replaced by new members. They look up to India's politicians to help them to continue in office.

The Executive Council was expanded in 1942: Its complexion was partially changed but not its character. It still works according to rules framed under Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. The Council generally discusses matters on which there is no agreement amongst the Departments concerned. In other words, all matters on which there is an agreement amongst the Departments concerned need not and do not come up before the Council. All questions of policy, however, must and do come up before the Council. The Secretaries of the Departments have the right of audience with the Viceroy and each one of them has interviews with His Excellency on every fortnight. The expanded council sought no revision of these rules. The members never acted jointly. They behave as heads of the Departments

Snapping The Link

To do credit to Lord Linlithgow he took the new members into his complete confidence in the beginning. He, however, soon discovered that whatever he told his colleagues found its way to newspapers, in some cases, on the following morning. He gave up confiding in them.

By his nature, Lord Wavell is a man of very few words. According to reports, His Excellency talks of weather and of Greek and Latin literature, but very seldom on politics. It is but natural. He laboured hard to persuade Messrs. Churchill-Amery and company to a plan to dissolve the political deadlock. On his return to India he took the first opportunity to discuss his plan with his Council. What did the Council—at least seven of them—do? They submitted a memorandum embodying proposals which, according to the seven members, would make the Plan acceptable to the country. General impression, rightly or wrongly, created was that the memorandum was submitted more to sabotage the Plan rather than to make it a success. This, however, had had the effect of snapping the common link between Lord Wavell and his colleagues. The members to-day—most of them—know that they are not trusted. Some of them feel it too.

Machinery Of Planning

The Planning Member, Sir Ardeshir Dalal had meetings of two Planning Committees—the General Policy Committee and the Industrial Policy Committee during the week. General support to the Government's policy was accorded by the members of the Committees. The machinery for the execution of the post-war schemes is however even more important than the schemes themselves. War has corrupted the Government's machinery to a very large extent. It is true that war created conditions for blackmarketing and profiteering which are largely responsible for corruption. But Post-War schemes envisage continuation of controls and licensing. These schemes will involve public expenditure of hundreds of crores and unless the Government's own machinery for the execution of plans is geared and cleaned up, there is very little chance of their success.

Schemes will be pushed through, but the schemers will see that they alone get richer. The man in the street will not get a square deal. The object of the planning, namely, to raise the standard of living of the common man, will be frustrated. It is argued that unless the purchasing power of the common man goes up, there will be no market for the manufactured goods. The others do not accept this view and point to the immense possibility of the foreign markets. The public however, is interested because it is public money that is involved.

Efficiency First

The Government of India's own report on the progress of planning lays down the following: "Probably the most important objective here is the improvement of urban administration, and while local self-government should be fostered in every way possible, efficiency must come first and foremost. If necessary legal powers must be taken to enable action to be taken, where required, and it should not be necessary to wait until maladministration becomes an open scandal or the waste of public money has assumed large proportions before taking effective action." Neither the Government of India nor any of the Provincial Governments have, so far, indicated how do they propose to improve the administrative machinery.

The Bengal Government had appointed Sir Archibald Rowlands to suggest methods of improving the administrative machinery. The Rowlands Report has been out at least for six months without any indication of Bengal Government's intentions in regard to its recommendations. One way would be to ban the employment in the post-war planning of the personnel now engaged in the administration of the various controls. Most of these persons do no longer need re-employment. In any case, the Finance Member should insist on the improvement of the administrative machinery before giving grants from the public purse.

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Science In The News

GLASS WHICH KILLS FLIES — INTERPLANETARY DUST—GLOW GERMS FOR STUDY—WORM WOOD—CYCLOTRON MUTATIONS—WATCH YOUR TYPE THE BIRTH OF A STAR—THE USE OF VOLCANOES.

By accident, a Birmingham scientist, Dr. W. M. Hampton, has discovered a glass which kills off flies like a death ray and which, it is thought, may become standard Equipment in tomorrow's kitchens.

Dr. Hampton says he does not know why it is that light, when filtered through this glass, will kill flies. He explained that he started to evolve this particular kind of glass at the request of the Admiralty, who required a "Non-Actinic" substance to protect lighter-than-air observation craft.

The result was that Dr. Hampton termed his "3a Antifade"—a new form of Rolled glass which would absorb heat rays. It had a bluish tinge, and its first test was in the window of an abattoir.

The first hot day people commented on the "Eerie" Coolness experienced beneath the windows fitted with "3a antifade." The next day many dead flies were noticed on the floors beneath the windows.

The new glass is still killing flies in experiments—but none of the scientists who have examined it can explain why.—

INTERPLANETARY DUST

Just before dawn on the eastern horizon and just before sunset on the western a glow appears which is known as the zodiacal light. According to Dr. Vassili Grigoreivich Fessenkoff of the University of Chicago it is caused by interplanetary dust.

Whence comes this interplanetary dust? From the asteroids, a family of hundreds of planets which revolve around the sun between Mars and Jupiter and which vary in size from grains to bodies within a radius of a few miles. The dust is produced by collisions of meteors with these airless asteroids.

Few meteors collide with the earth, and these must be of enormous size. As they approach the earth within a hundred miles or so most meteors are simply burned up by friction with the atmosphere. Such bodies as Mercury and the moon have no air. Hence meteors strike them directly.

Though the asteroids are individually very small they present a large surface collectively, just as powered rock has a larger surface than an equivalent mass of boulders. Dr. Fessenkoff calculates that the dust produced by meteor collisions with asteroids can create a flattened cloud around the sun. This cloud satisfactorily accounts for the zodiacal light.

GERMS THAT GLOW USED IN STUDY OF INFECTION

Luminous bacteria that glow in the dark now help to protect war workers from infection. Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler, Westinghouse director of lamp research, announces that he is using the bacteria to determine exactly how much ultra-violet radiation is needed under varying conditions to sterilize air.

The reason is that many of the common diseases are passed from person to person by a cough or sneeze or even by normal breathing. Luminous bacteria are sprayed into the air to collect on culture plates, whereupon they are allowed to propagate for forty-eight hours. When the plates are examined in the dark only luminous bacteria are visible. Thus the investigators know how far the germs spread in a room.

WORM WOOD?

One of the world's largest, and America's first, commercial plant for the production of ethyl (grain) alcohol from sawdust and waste wood by the Scholler-Tornesch method now in operation at Springfield, Ore. The plant was erected by the Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Company of Eugene, Ore., with money advanced by the Defense Plant Corporation. About 200 tons of sawdust will be consumed every day, enough to assure an output of 10,000 to 12,500 gallons, but the capacity is such that more alcohol will be made as supplies of raw material become available.

CYCLOTRON MUTATIONS

Dr. William G. Myers and Miss Hazel Jean Hanson (Ohio State University) report in Science that they have bombarded mold spores of penicillium with neutrons from a cyclotron and obtained about 100 new mutations. Whether or not these all have antibacterial properties has still to be determined. New strains of soil bacteria that yield anti-bacterial agents were also obtained by neutron bombardment.

WATCH YOUR TYPE

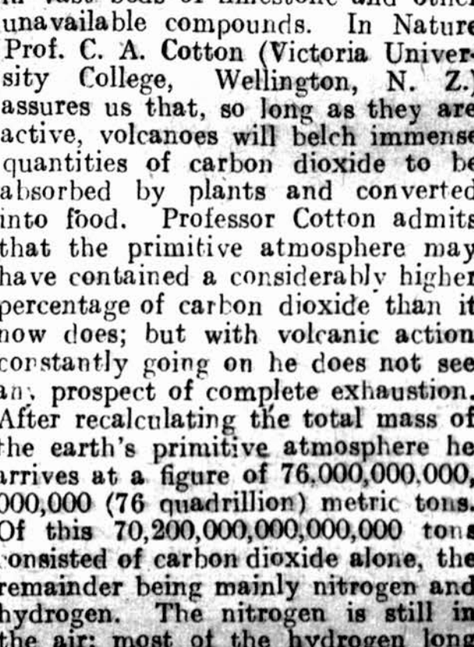
A study of 258 Harvard students by Dr. Carl C. Seltzer, reported in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, indicates that if your silhouette is rounded instead of angular, your hips are wider than your shoulders, your arms hang away from your sides and your thighs come together as you stand with your heels touching, the chances are that you are sensitive, shy, self-conscious. This rounded, soft, feminine type of man is, he believes, likely to prefer work in the arts or philosophy. It is the masculine type who wants to go into business or the physical sciences. In sports the feminine type may like individual games such as tennis, squash or swimming, preferring them to football, for example.

A NEW STAR IS BORN

On the evening of April 6, Milton L. Humason was preparing to photograph the spectrum of the spiral nebula Messier 51 with the 100-inch telescope of the Mount Wilson Observatory. The spiral known as Messier 51 has a main twist with a small satellite which was to be photographed. Although he had not observed this particular nebula for three years, Humason's attention was immediately attracted to a faint star near the central nucleus. He was certain no star had been there before. Examination of old photographs failed to reveal the star. Humason then photographed the spectrum. Sure enough the star was there—a supernova.

WHAT USE VOLCANOES?

Prophets of doom have been telling us that ultimately life will disappear because all carbon will be locked up in vast beds of limestone and other unavailable compounds. In Nature Prof. C. A. Cotton (Victoria University College, Wellington, N. Z.) assures us that, so long as they are active, volcanoes will belch immense quantities of carbon dioxide to be absorbed by plants and converted into food. Professor Cotton admits that the primitive atmosphere may have contained a considerably higher percentage of carbon dioxide than it now does; but with volcanic action constantly going on he does not see any prospect of complete exhaustion. After recalculating the total mass of the earth's primitive atmosphere he arrives at a figure of 76,000,000,000,000,000 (76 quadrillion) metric tons. Of this 70,200,000,000,000,000 tons consisted of carbon dioxide alone, the remainder being mainly nitrogen and hydrogen. The nitrogen is still in the air; most of the hydrogen long ago combined with oxygen and became a part of the earth's water supply.



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WINTER QUEUES FOR ICE CREAM

How Britain Feeds

By Dr. MARTIN GOTZ

Had any reader recently visited certain British ports he might well have doubted his sanity and wondered whether the European war had indeed ended. For here was activity as feverish as ever it had been during the assualt on Germany. Britain was exporting to the stricken continent the bulk of her food reserves so painfully garnered during the long years of her siege.

Britain is an industrial country, bartering her products for food and, in peacetime, importing nearly 60 per cent. of her food requirements. When war necessitated the movement of vast armies, ships grew short of space and every economy was imposed. Imports had to be limited to essentials—home production being increased—and controls had to be enacted to ensure even distribution and fair prices.

The system adopted was good, in that no one went hungry. But consider what you can do without and you will find that the daily mastication of essential calories, through nourishing is far from appetising. This will explain the excitement caused, some months ago, by the arrival in Britain of a single grape fruit for each head of the population—an uneconomic freight, like all cargoes of perishable goods. It also explains the long queues formed during the coldest spell of the winter, to celebrate the newly legalised sale of ice cream.

By 1943, imports to feed both men and cattle had fallen from the pre-war annual average of 22,000,000 tons to 11,500,000 tons. Home production had risen by 70 per cent. Workers including women had laboured in their spare time so that vegetables were not growing on the sites of houses destroyed by bombs and corn grew where no crop had stood before. Well over three times the former number of agricultural tractors were in use and the supply of milk, reduced for want of imported cattle-feeds had been stabilised by an increase in scientifically bred stock, partially due to discoveries in artificial insemination.

Science had also harnessed in other ways. For, without elaborate researches into the nutrition value of the few available commodities, a balanced diet could not have been achieved and deficiency diseases would have resulted.

The application of this planning has been the same for everyone, so the writer makes no apology for discussing his own case.

Exports inform him that his calories are two per cent. lower than they were before the war. He eats less animal and more vegetable proteins and his supplies of vitamin "A" are miserly His mineral salts, however, have increased as he must rely more on vegetable.

From the purely gastronomic point of view, he can buy as much fresh meat weekly as he can negotiate for one shilling, supporting it with two pennyworth of tinned meat, when available. Poultry is unrationed, but more scarce than formerly, so he rarely gets any. Further, Britain is now allowed to raise only 50 per cent. of the peacetime head of sheep, and mutton is rare.

Last year, he secured only 30 real eggs became too familiar with the curious, unpredictably chromatic messes which derive from dried egg powder. He is allowed weekly two-and-a-half pints of milk. But were he to add to the population, his wife and the infant (and himself, also, if the event proved too much for him) could claim the priority increase available for expectant and nursing mothers, children and invalids.

As a result, the writer has tended to become something of a vegetarian. Potatoes at least are home-grown and 60 per cent. more in quantity than formerly. He eats one-fifth more bread than before, spreading it cautiously with two ounces of butter and a quarter of a pound of jam, his weekly ration. Into these jams and conserves has gone, by Government direction, most of the fresh fruit to which he has always been addicted.

Now that the fishing banks are less disturbed by acts of war and the manpower question is less acute, more fish has arrived on the market. But only an ounce of cooking fat a week is provided in which to fry it. And if all this were not enough, such little redundant delicacies as biscuits, dried fruit and sovouries, so meagrely provided under the points system, have again been cut by one sixth.

But if the writer now faces his dinner with averted eye, he knows that at least one of his friends in Europe will thereby have his fill.

SUN YET-SEN'S TOMB IS SAFE

With fixed bohynet, Chinese Soldier: stands guard at the treasured tomb of Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. When troops of the American trained Chinese new Sixth Army marched into Nanking, they found the famous masoleum undamaged by the vicious street fighting and plundering which ravaged the capital city eight years ago.

BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY GOES UNDERGROUND

50-Year-Old Terrorist Organisation

By CORNELIUS RYAN

The evil Black Dragon Society has *gone underground. This murderous* organisation, that has been the power behind Japanese foreign policy for the last 50 years, has left in its wake several youth secret societies with the same ideals.

They have as their policy the ancient Shinto religion, the "rule of the gods", which preaches that the four corners of the earth be under "one rule with an Emperor at its head." This creed which is being taught to the members of youth movements by the former members of the Dragon Society maintains that they belong to the "master race."

This is the main fact which has emerged from five days of extensive inquiries I have carried out with two other correspondents and an officer of the United States Counter-Intelligence Service, which culminated in an interview with the 72 year-old President of the Black Dragon Society **Yoshihisa Kuzuu.**

This Shintoist fanatic quietly and even gently admitted that "some members may have on their own responsibility committed murders without orders from above."

Full notes of the interview with details of our investigation have been handed to the Counter-Intelligence Service who have been studying the paradoxical utterances of Kuzuu with a mass of other evidence which will decide whether he will be arrested or not

The Black Dragon Society no longer existed, he said. He had handed its files to the Japanese Home Office when he liquidated it a month previously. He was the last President and was, in fact, the last member of the organisation. Therefore, any order by General MacArthur abolishing it would be superfuous. He had taken over the Presidency of the Society to prevent it from breaking up in 1938, when Ryohei Uchida the founder, died. They had no part whatever in this war and merely met to discuss it in small groups, but they knew that it was "inevitable."

Hes eyes kept shifting to each of us watching carefully what our reactions were. We asked him if he knew that Mr. Grew, the United States Ambassador, and other Foreign Ministers charged the Black Dragon Society with being responsible for the pre-war assassinations; but he denied that the Society had any knowledge of them.

It existed in name only and its members were with other societies, including the Kai or "one-minded society", which was composed of youths. It was concerned only with "domestic enterprises" and its leader, Masugo Yoshida, a former Black Dragon, lived at Osaka.—"Daily Telegraph"

CURE YOURSELF BY HYPNOTISM

(Continued from Page 8)

once warmed him not to play near the river's edge, foolishly telling him that the terrible old man of the river would get him if he did. He disobeyed, fell into the river, and was almost drowned

The doctor suggested that he would remember the whole story after he cafme out o the trance. He did and when his adult mind grasped it, the throat spasms ceased.

"Not A Miracle"

Certainly there are limitations. "Hypnotism." Dr. Milton H. Erikson wrote in a recent medical paper, "is not a miracle worker, even though its results sometimes seem to be miraculous." It may not work with the same effectiveness in all cases of the same type. Much seems to depend upon the individual patient. Satisfactory results have been produced only when hypnosis has been applied by an experienced psychiatrist or physician.

Yet there are enough successes to its credit for one to be able to say that hypnotism has emerged, out of the more than a century-old shadows of disrepute, as the shining instrument of modern psychiatry. (Tit-Bits).

MENSO GOVT REGD.

MENSO

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INDIAN WOMEN MUST STUDY HINDUSTANI

By Sheila Samir

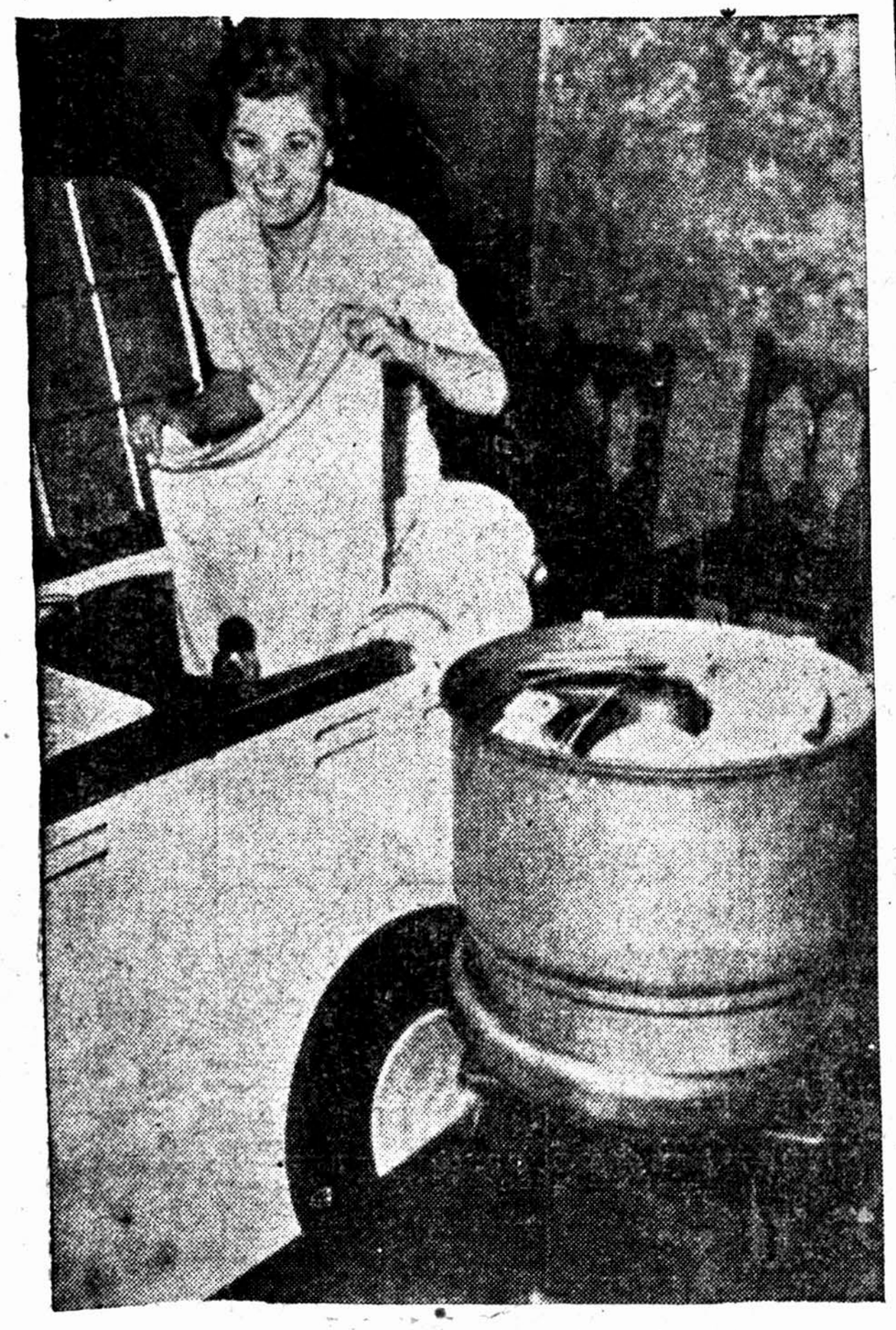
A national language in India has been admitted all over the country to be a unifying factor in this vast land of diverse cultures and languages. One hears Hindustani spoken by South Indians, Parsis, Marathis, Bengalis and Gujeratis now with much greater confidence than five years before. But what with the controversy between the adoption of Persian or Devnagri Scripts, and differences of opinion about the introduction of more words from Sanskrit or Persian, the progress that might have been expected in this matter has not been attained. This I feel, has been a great loss to the country. It would be a great service to the country if this fact was realised widely., and every woman took it up as a national duty to learn the Hindustani language herself and teach her children to speak it.

The question of Script can be decided by individuals themselves, but I should feel it would be better for the individuals to decide it in this way. The Marathis and Gujratis, to whom Devnagri Script is known, should concentrate and learn the Persian Script, South Indians and Bengalis etc: may if they prefer choose the Devnagri Script. But as I said before, no time should be lost in the selection of the Script. The task has to be accomplished very soon. Language is a very important part of politics, and a province in which women can work with greater ease and more chances of success Let all Indian children be equipped with this language, learn to speak it at home, and polish it at their schools and other educational institutions. It will help them to widen their contacts, and come to know this country and their joint heritage of culture better, through thought exchanged and ideas imbibed rom people of other provinces. It is really a pity if we have to go to English, a foreign language, to learn the thoughts of our own people.

There is a serious danger from which our growing national language must be protected. Language being an important medium of culture of a nation, fluent and polished language is a powerful force. A mother who has been able to pass on to her child the gift of beautiful speech, good vocabulary and facility of expression, has armed the child with a great weapon. On the other hand, a mother who lets her child grow on the crumb of the language thrown to him by his illiterate and crude ayah, 'denationalised' governess, is doing disservice to her country, without realising its significance on the New India which is trying to lift its head up from the debris of the complete rupture of its political structure. This is how Indian women should plan the education of their children. They should realise first of all that for the children of the future, it is not enough that they be able to make themselves understood in the national language, but they must also be able to make this language a vital cultural and political force. They should be able to read and write the correct language and be able to use it for oratory in it on public platforms. Thus an Indian woman, whether she is an Indian Christian, a Parsi, a South

(Continued on Page 24)

HOUSE-WIVES' FRIEND



A demonstrator uses the combination dish and clothes—washer, now being produced in the U. S. city of Chicago. It is sold as either a clothes or dish-washing machine, with the alternate attachments additional. The machine also spins clothes better than wringer-dra at 600 revolutions per minute, with a minimum of vibration. Many new or improved products, such as this, are now being manufactured in the U. S. with materials freed since the end of the war.

Flight Officer Constance Babington Smith, of the British Women's Auxiliary Air Force, explains how she discovered a smudge on an aerial photo of Peenemunde, Germany, which indicated a V-1 rocket experimental plant and resulted in an R.A.F. attack that killed some of Germany's top scientists and retarded V-1 production by at least six months.

Those Little Things Do Matter

Of course every good housewife tries to keep her home clean, chic and charming. And naturally whenever some guests or visitors are expected she makes special efforts to see that everything is tip-top. She starts right from the ceiling cobwebs down to furniture and floor. However, more often than not she overlooks those pictures or frames hanging on the wall!

Here is the simplest way of cleaning the glass and the frame too. Dip a cotton wool swab in methylated spirit and swiftly clean the glass. For cleaning the frame use turpentine or alcohol and allow it to dry, and if you have used alcohol, then rub the frame with a piece of flannel and then just before you hang the picture make sure the string is strong enough and last but not least, do go a few feet away from the wall and see that it is not tilting on one side!!

* * *

Perhaps you think that your sofa covers are a bit of an eyesore. You cannot think of preparing a new set of covers, unless you are prepared to pay three times the pre-war prices. And now that the war is over you might as well make-do with the old ones for a little longer but of course that means washing them if they are not nailed to the chairs and sofas. But you cannot even afford to wash them very often lest they might tear away too soon. Well the best way out of this seems to be the brushing-way. A thorough brushing every four-five days will surely improve the outlook.

And how about the cane Chairs and tables? Get them painted?—but that too means spending quite a lot. Have tried to wash them? Now, do not be alarmed. Washing won't spoil your set. Take half a bucket of water, dissolve about two cups of salt (not table salt!) in the water. Pour the salt water on the seat and body and scrub with an old shoe or hair brush, then wash with plain water and allow to dry in the sun Youwill feel amply rewarded.

Let us talk it over—

Good heavens! Are we really heading for Dassera?—I wondered the minute I stepped into the house of my friend from the south. "It hardly feels as if we have left behind Ganapati, Id and Navroz." But then there was no doubt it was so.

The front room appeared like a miniature workshop with sheets of coloured papers fluttering in the wind, pieces of wires and strings strewn on the floor, bits of organdy and georgette heaped in the cane basket and my friends and her neighbours busy turning pretty buntings and flowers for decorations.

Is it after all so strange that the Bengalis and Madrasis should do it proudly by the Dassera festival, while some others make merrier in Divali? I for one feel it is all the better not only because it adds variety to the celebrations but it also lends to freaternising We in Bombay are particularly privileged to share the festive mood which sweeps the city on a Parsee, Christian, Muslim or Hindu festival. I still remember the glorious time I spent with my Jew friends on their New Year Day, and I feel that each one of us should make a point of inviting friends of other communities to our homes on the festival days.

Really such gatherings in every home are so precious, bringing together as they do persons of different communities in an informal way. It will prove more valuable than the intercommunal fraternising which rises and recedes like a tide in public meetings.

And besides they do make sugar lend-lease possible! Don't we all know that every festival means more and still more sugar—which alas! the ration chaps do not give us....

* * *

But then, here is a point for note. Recently when the Bombay Municipal Corporation held the city food rationing under fire., there was only one person who fired a few shots on our behalf.

Well, is it not just too for comment that there was no other woman even to second Leelavati Munshi who expressed complete dissatisfaction regarding the food stuffs supplied.

Of course, we are all vitally interested in this problem of food and surely we want to make our voice heard—but how? Not merely by grumbling and frowning when the week's quota—complete with dust and stones—is brought home!

We must agitate—and between you and me—is it at all difficult for us as individuals to agitate?- Well then, we must form into a group, a body, a committee and launch the campaign of speeches, letters to editors, deputations, statements and what not. Copy it all from the 'master' men and let it go back as a boomerang to them!

* * *

"Get-on-the-roll"—did you? Better hurry up! There is no time to lose now.

Vijayalaxmi Pandit, ex-minister, U. P., has cut short her lecture tour in America and is returning post-haste to fight the elections in her home province.

Begum Shah Nawaz has resigned her appointment as Lady-In-Charge of Women's Section of Information and Broadcasting.

We hardly heard anything about this "lady"—while she was in office. But perhaps we may hear more about her when out of office? Has she not resigned to be able to contest the Punjab elections?—but on what ticket?

She had forfeited her seat in the Muslim League for a seat on the Defence Council. Anyway now the League will surely welcome the return of this Prodigal Daughter.

—Leela.

A MODERN POET

Ha ! Ha ! Among The Trumpets. Poems in Transit. By Alun Lewis (George Allen and Unwin.)

Save for a few readers most of modern poetry is neither very pleasant nor instructive reading; and but for a striking line or phrase the rest has not the true ring of poetry at all. It is generally difficult to get at the real meaning of modern verse which is usually garbed in eccentric modes. For most of the time the reader has to grapple with the problem of sifting the genuine from the affected. In this volume of poems the modernism is a bit restrained, and the meaning is therefore, not altogether unclear. The author, Anul Lewis, once had a brilliant academic career, took a teaching post, but was engulfed into the army in 1940. He contributed to leading literary magazines, and published three volumes. He began with verses, passed on to stories, and in the third volume, which is under review, he reverted to verse.

The themes of his poems are varied, recording the author's experiences in England, at sea, and in India. The section on India contains some interesting verses which show a desire to understand symbolism in Indian life and customs. He visited the country at a time when war had affected the people and the spectre of famine had raised its head. Occasionally we get a fine verse like this

"The kindness of the heart lies mute
Caught in the impotence of dreams,
Yet all night long the boulders sing
The timeless songs of mountain streams";

but there are not many like these. The war became an integral part of his life's experience, and he struggles to give expression to his thoughts and feelings. But the swiftly changing scenes around him as he moves from place to place do not permit him to breathe deeply and imbibe a deeper meaning of the fundamentals underlying these rapidly changing environs. He has the restlessness and the urge to probe into the meaning of things; but he is conscious of his failure. His early death was a tragedy, because with the growth of experience and practice perhaps he would have made good the promise his works in some parts give of his poetic bent of mind and his sincerity of feeling.

B. J. Wadia.

A MARATHI DRAMA

BHAKTA BHANUDAS (Marathi)—By Vinayak Atmaram Pathare. Published by Mrs. Sarojini V. Pathare, Vijita Nivas, Poibavdi—Parel, Bombay. Price, Re. 1-8.

The author has to his credit a number of plays and other works in Marathi. The present drama deals with some of the wellknown episodes in the life of the 15th century saint of Maharashtra, Bhanudas, great-grandfather of saint Eknath. Bhanudas is credited with having been instrumental in getting back to Pandharpur the famous image of Shri Vithoba which have been taken away by force to Vijayanagar by one of its kings. Mr. Pathare's portrayal of the personality of the saint is arresting and the dialogues are lively and interesting.

Messrs Hind Kitabs, Bombay have just published the following two books:

GANDHI & GANDHISM

By the late Nagendranath Gupta, with a Foreword By K. Natrajan of the Indian Social Reformer, and an appendix giving the life-sketch and an estimate of the author, by his life-long ftiend the late Ramananda Chatterjee. Rs. 3/- In this book the author deals with the many aspects of Gandhiji's Life and philosophy, and his contribution to Indian Nationalism.

Men and Rivers A novel of Indian Peasant Life By Humayun Kabir. Price. Rs 5/-.

A detailed review of these books will appear in these columns later.

ON BEAUTY

On Beauty: By Prof. K. R. Srinivas Iyengar, Padmaja Publications, Baroda. Price Rs. 1/4.

This is an essay on Beauty—the idea of Beauty and the realization of Beauty. The author lays down the tenets that "that only is truly beautiful that is beautiful (1) from all angles (2) to all men and women (3) at all times and for all times," and that only when we cultivate beauty within that we are able to recognize it in the outside world, just to the extent that we have cultivated it.

The whole book is saturated with literary allusions and reminiscences, and deftly skirts the track of arid philosophical dissertation. Undoubtedly, it makes very pleasant reading.

C. N.

MIRA BAI'S SONGS IN ENGLISH.

In tune with Mira Bai and a Sheaf of Songs by 'Wanderer' published by Rai Bahadur N. Dey, 2—A. Convent Road, Dehra Dun, price Rs. 2/-

Mira Bai's songs have a devotional Glamour and philosophical appeal that never fade with age. Their musical stylisation by front-rank vocalists like Pt. Om Karnath, Fiaz Khan and Smti Juthika Ray is a treat for thousands. Even Gandhiji used to call for Mira's songs whenever musicians went to entertain him.

Embodying the essence of the 'Bakti cult' of Medieval India, Mira's songs represent the Pilgrim's progress from the mundane to the sublime which culminates in total self-surrender of the soul to the divine will. The lyrical outpouring of Mira's heart is beautifully translated by the author thus.

"Let my life as incense burn
In votive offerings to thee;
Thy name be sung in matin songs,
Thy praise in vesper hymns.
My person shall be the lamp
With senses five as wicks,
And love shall flow as oil
To feed through eternity.
On a mat with wisdom interlaced,
And o'er it piety's sheet outspread,
I'll be seated, and trusting consecrate
My precious youth and earthly state."

In this and other translations of Mira's poems, the author has achieved a miracle, as he has not only recaptured Mira's spirit of devotion but has but also projected it into the mind of the readers.

The Sheaf of Songs which contains translations of Bengali and Hindustani devotional poems unravels the beauty of the Vaishnavite philosophy and is bound to have an appeal even to Non-Hindu readers. The spirit of the originals is maintained intact in translation and these translations reach classic heights in theme and diction. Dr. Sachchidanda Sinha has written a foreword to the book.

K.A.C.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

KEATS IN GUJARATI

"Ashrumati" by Dr. M. O. Saraiya' Bombay, price Rs. 5/-.'

As is usual with Dr. Suraiya, this small book of 120 pages is printed on Indian paper and has a Khadi cover. It is a translation in verse of Keats' Isabella or the Pot of Basil. Isabella's hard luck was to lose her lover through murder by her own brothers. She found out his body, cut off his head and concealed it in a flower pot and grew sweet 'basil' over it. The book is preceded by half a dozen photographs of young Gujarati women with their written appreciation of Keats' and the translator's work. There are other opinions also on the quality of the work turned out by the Doctor who has got a very good command over the Gujarati language. He has very well entered into the spirit of the poem and reproduced it in Indian garb, selecting Surat and Dumas, as the scene of operation. It is always difficult to reproduce a verse literally from one language into another, but Dr. Suraiya has been able to get over the difficulty. Drawbacks there are, but, on the whole, the production is a readable one.

K.

The young wife was feeling and looking very gloomy.

"What's the trouble, dear?" her friend, a wife of ten years' standing inquired.

"Oh-my husband has been out all the evening, and I haven't the faintest idea where he is."

"You shouldn't worry about that," her friend replied, breezily. "You'd probably be twice as miserable if you did know!"

BALOO: THE WIZARD OF THE BALL

(Continued From Page 7)

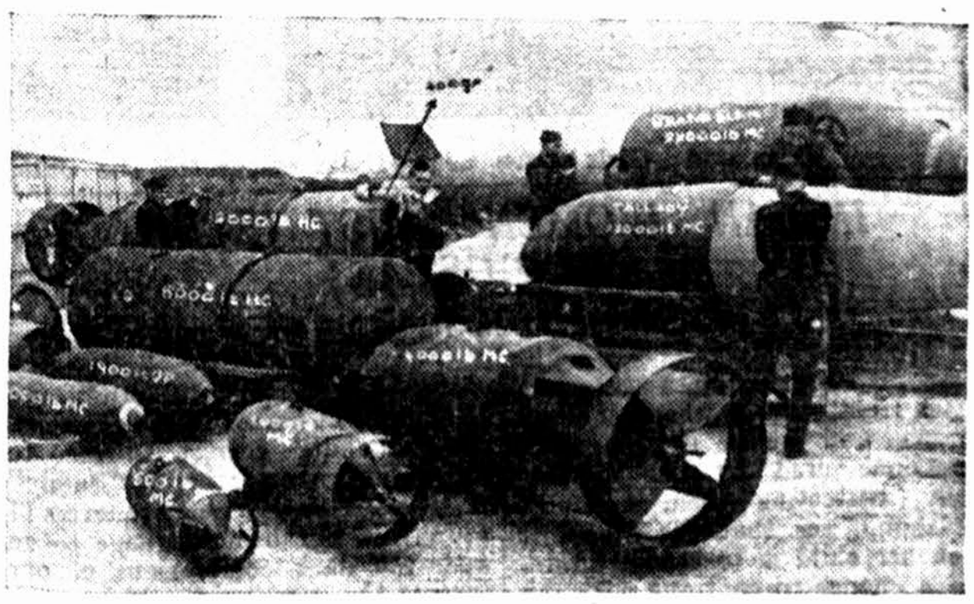
cricket, memories of his achievements are still fresh. Most of the old Cricketers who have left the game but still remember with pleasure the ease and rythm of his style, the command and accuracy of his pitching and the variety and guile in his fighting the ball to trick the batsman into mistakes. He never depended on brute force or the shock tactics which have been recently used as 'Body line' but used only his skill, art and intelligence to success. The game was many a time a battle of wits when he used to bowl to Masters like Greig who accepted without any grudge their discomfiture ar the superior art of Baloo. I quite remember one occasion in 1913, when playing at Poona for the Hindus, Baloo lured Greig into giving the easiest catch to me in the slips Greig always liked to play Baloo to enjoy real game. A hero alone can really know and appreciate his equal.

At a Gloucester Festival a visitor wished to enter the Cathedral during one of the performances. On demanding admission he was told that he could not enter without a ticket.

"D'you mean to tell me," he exclaimed, indignantly, "that I shall require a ticket to enter the Kingdom of Heaven?"

"Well, no," explained the steward "but you won't hear Mme. -in Heaven."

Bombs! Bombs!! Bombs!!!



R.A.F. bombs ranging from the 40 pounder to the 22,000 pounder.

First lady: "Yes, my husband loves the evening. Every night, he goes out for a constitutional."

Second lady: "Oh! Mine keeps it at home."

She: "I'm glad you agree with that all the beer ought to be at the bottom of the sea. What's your business in life?"

He: "I'm a diver, mum."

Namdeo Jadhav, the second Marhatta V. C. who arrives in Bombay receiving the decoration by King at Buckingham Palace recently He is being congratulated by Brigadier C. Southgate, Sub Area Commander, Bombay.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On the occasion of our Annual Children's Day, our President, Shri B. G. Kher was happy to note the growth of our Brotherhood. He expressed that Local Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should be established in every nook and corner of the country—especially in the villages and among the poorer class of Children. Lady Masani was hopeful about the further extension of our activities. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, one of the first persons who took interest in this children's movement when it was started, said that he had been watching its activities all the while and wanted still to remain in regular touch with the Association. Shri Jasvantray Mehta, presiding over the Annual General Meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and Sympathisers, felt happy to know about the expansion of our organisation from the report read out by our General Secretary, Shri Ramnik V. Shah. It is heartening really to see our "elders" taking more and more interest in the children's welfare activities. Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai brought this fact home to all friends gathered at the meeting, and remarked that the time was gone when we had to approach people to join the Association. It had now received such a status that everybody would consider himself honoured to be associated with it. Amen!

Among the new persons who have become the office bearers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari for the current year, are those who command our respect and who wil be a great source of inspiration for us. They are: President—Shri B. G. Kher, Vice-Presidents—Lady Monijeh R. Masani and Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, General Secretary—Shri Ramnik V. Shah, Joint Secretaries—Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, Shri Rasik F. Shah and Shri Ramesh C. Sheth, Treasurer—Mrs. Shrimatiben R. Mehta, Assistant Secretaries—Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Mrs. Poornima Pakvasa, Dr. Ravendra Mehta, Miss Nalini Daftari, Mr. N. R. Koppikar, Miss Leela Kulkarni and Mr. C. K. Kamdar; Board of Adivisers—Mr. S. K. Patil, Mrs. Sultana Asaf Fyzee, Mr. R. K. Prabhu Dr. K. R. Masani Mrs. Violet Alva, Mr. S. B. Kher, Mr. Ranchhoddas Manchharam, Mrs. Sarlaben J. Sheth, Mr. Naval Jerajani and Mr. Mohanlal Mehta (Sopan). When you will be reading this 'Corner,' most of these friends and many more will be at Kankeshwar where the Fifth Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Workers and Sympathisers' Camp has been organised from Saturday, 13th October, and which will continue upto Tuesday, 16th October. There, in an atmosphere of natural surroundings and beautiful environments, they would be considering the devising of better means for the progress of our Association.

* * *

The Annual Children's Day was celebrated befittingly by all the Balkan-ji-Bari Centres throughout India. The Bombay and Suburban boys and girls went for a whole day excursion to Dombivli, where they had a happy time together. A meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Girdharlal B. Kotak. There Shri Ramnik V. Shah spoke on 'Balkan-ji-Bari' Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya on "Mahatma Gandhi," and Shri Ranchhoddas T. Kelawalla on "Annie Besant." Shri Manmohan Sharma and Shri Manubhai Mehta gave a treat of national songs and "dohas." And after the children had finished a programme of variety ensertainment items, spontaneously arranged there and then, Shri C. A. Vyas made them play the "Train Gaine," which they found very interesting and lively. The function terminated with a cup of milk served to all, and with the singing of "Vande Mataram." While returning, one could see in the train, children taking happy memories of the occasion to their homes. At Ghatkopar the Day was celebrated under the presidentship of Shrimati Hansa Mehta who spoke to children on the life and work of Gandhiji. Mr. Jaswantray Mehta spoke on the services to our country rendered by Mrs. Annie Besant. And Mr. Bhanu Pandya spoke on Balkan-ji-Bari, and appealed to all to join this great Brotherhood. Shr. Durlabhji Khetani proposed a vot of thanks, and among those presene at the function were Shri D. Nt Wandrekar and Acharya Bhise.

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari celebrated the Day by holding a ladies' meeting to discuss problems connected with children, by arranging a children's variety entertainment show undes the presidentship of Mr. Jamshedr Nussarwanji Mehta, by organising an excursion of the Pushpa Bhavan boys and girls to Gandhi Garden, by discussing the Bari work at a social gathering of all local Balkan-ji-Bar workers and sympathisers old and present, by having a Children's Procession with music band, and by performing the National Flag salutation ceremony. In Madras, boys and girls had games and sports, and they enacted the Court Scene from the "Merchant of Venice" and a short comic, under the presidency of Mr. V. N. Jaganatha Rao. The whole programme which was got through solely by the youngsters informs Mr. K. Desikachari, the Local Secretary, was very entertaining and much appreciated by the visitors. At Khar, Brothers Vishin and Bherumal Jagtiani, Balkan-ji-Bari Workers of Hyderabad, Sind, visited the Local Branch, and gave a talk to the boys and girls, with whose active and spontaneous items of programme, they were impressed a great deal. Sandhurst Road Balkan-ji-Bari is preparing for the annual celebratians to be held at the Anand Bhavan on 26th October. Mr. Vasantbhai Kasotia, Mr. Champaklal Marfatia and Mr. Chhotubhai Parekh have promised to re-invigorate the activities of that Branch with the co-operation of the Local Secretary, Brother Girish J. Merchant, and other friends.

* * *

A good account of reports of the children's activities has been received from the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Karachi boys and girls went on an excursion to Clifton Seashore in camal carts. Tando Alakayan children distributed water to the passengers at the railway station. Sakrand Balkan-ji-Bari had a picnic at the Agricultural Farm Ghotki children invited their neighbouring village Daharki brethren. Sultankote boys and girls went on a trip to Shikarpur. Pirgoth children organised a Volley Ball Match. Chak Balkan-ji-Bari has started a Charkha Spinning Class.

Boys and girls, upto sixteen years old, without any restrictions of cas creed or economic status, can join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Elders wishing to take interest in Children's welfare activities can also be enrolled in the Association. Please send for its full particulars and admission forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. You will feel proud to have joined this great and happy Brotherhood.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Boys and Girls throughout India celebrated the Children's Day recently.

INDIAN WOMEN MUST STUDY HINDUSTANI

(Continued From Page 22)

Indian or Marathi, must learn the written Hindustani in whatever script she can, and watch the linguistic expressions used by her children closely, correcting them carefully. She should see that the school in which her child is to study, affords him a chance to continue with this necessary part of his education. She should plan it so that her children and I should go so far as to say her servants also—learn Hindustani first and any foreign language afterwords. Other languages should be studied and their usages explored, but this must come lateron. The basis of our future education must be our national language. The oratorica powers of Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are com mon knowledge to the nation. An eager student of politics should think and say honestly whether he can belittle this gift.' Hasn't their expression the power to stir a nation! Hasn't this been their great weapon in bringing our nation together Haven't we been told of Pt Madan Mohan Malviya aboout how he can speak for hours together in Hindustani, without introducing in its trend a single word of English or any other language.

It will perhaps not be out of place here to point out a few absurdities of our every day expression Mos of us have started using words o address like "Papa", "Daddy" and "Mamma" at home. It has somehow never sounded correct to me to address an Indian father as "Daddy" or "Papa." Surely we have terms of address in our own language to go with the dark complexions of our parents the usage of which may make them act and feel at home in their country.' Was it only an ancedote we heard about Japan—When we were children—that it is considered to be an offense for a Japanese child to call his father "Tapa" or "Daddy." It may be absurd to carry this discussion far, but isn't there an aesthetic justification and a political pride involved in these ordinary details of expression also?

Niagara Falls And Feats

Ever since 1827, when a group of hotel-keepers sent a boatload of live animals through the rapids as a publicity stunt. Niagara Falls have been the scene of many curious ventures. The latest. yet another barrel trip, by the son of the late William Hill, styled "The Master Hero of Niagara," is reported to have attracted 100,000 spectators. There have been so many journeys of this kind in the past, either in barrels, boats of special design, or padded rubber suits, that one might think they had lost their novelty. One enterprising Italian lady, named Spelterini, brought a touch of variety by going across the rapids with baskets on her feet. It was left to Captain Webb to make his ill-fated attempt to swim the whirlpool in 1898.

The Blondin Tradition

For real entertainment, however, nobody has yet surpassed Blondin's work at Niagara, although his times have long been beaten for normal tight-rope walking there. Not satisr fied with his usual act, blindfolded o treading the rope on stills, and pretending to stumble at critical moments, Blondin carried people across on his back, sfarting with his own manager, or took them in a wheelbarrow. When King Edward VII visited Canada in 1860 he watched one of these performances, but declined Blondin's offer of a trip in the barrow or on his back. Another variation was to cook an omelet on a small stove in the middle of the rope, then lower it to tourists on board the steamboat Maid of the Mist, getting a drink in return.

WHITE SEA MONKEY

The "Missing Link" was not the only mystery man of Java. Old Javanese chroniclers record that in the sixteenth century, after a violent storm fishermen found among the wreckage on the shore "a white sea monkey," nearly dead, which they revived and carried to the emperor, who had it chained to a great stone in front of his palace for all the people to see, and there it remained for thirty years. Had you not known it was a white sea monkey, say the chroniclers, you might have thought it was a man, for it could laugh and cry, and even speak a weird language of its own.

Stranger still, it could write, and did so on the stone to which it was chained. That stone can still be se n at Kata Gadek, and the fact that the inscriptions include texts in French, Dutch, and Italian is evidence enough of the tragic fate of some unnamed shipwrecked scholar of four centuries ago.

WAC(I)S

The pastel-drawing on this week's cover page has won for the artist, Mr. V. S. Gurjar, the first prize in that section for the seventh time successively at the Poona Art Exhibition.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE POLL No. IV

Should There Be Religious Instruction In Public Educational Institutions?

In conformity with the promise made last week, the present Poll is designed to elicit public opinion on a vital question of India's nation-building, on which there is, and may well be, radical difference of opinion among thinking people. It relates to the question of introducing religious instruction, officially in our national, or public, educational institutions. All the talk about remoulding the world, in a form which would do away with wars and enable all international disputes to be settled peacefully and amicably or by judicial trial or arbitration, would be of no avail so long as mankind continues to be brought up on purely materialist foundations. An element of idealism, an attempt to replace the competitive individualist greed by co-operative effort for mutual benefit, is indispensable, if the dreams of abiding and universal peace are to be realised. This is unthinkable unless the method as well as the content of systematic national education are recast radically.

SOUND FOUNDATION

This is possible to attain, some people think, by introducing some form of moral, or religious instruction, inculcating the ideals of human brotherhood and international harmony, eschewing any use of force to solve disputes or differences between nations. The best, or most effective manner of providing sound foundation for character and motive springs of action, is to be found, they hold, in religion. As the political organisation of modern communities most in vogue to-day is democratic and as in democracy, proper education of the ultimate sovereign, the people at large, is indispensable, the introduction of religious instruction, as an obligatory item of curricula and courses in all kinds of public educational institutions is taken to be the only remedy for the weakness of our times, for the undue ascendancy and importance being attached to purely materialistic standards and for remedying the undeniable decline in moral standards and behaviour, intensified by two world wars in less than a generation.

FORM OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Even assuming that there is a fair consensus of opinion on the question of principle,—the compulsory introduction of religious instruction in all schools and colleges maintained at public expense—, there will be found innumerable difficulties in agreeing to the 'modus operandi' for giving effect to the principle. What form of religious instruction would be most suitable for compulsory introduction in schools and colleges? And who shall provide it? Even in countries which have only one religion followed by all its people, the exact form of such instruction may be a difficult proposition, There is, besides, the universally accepted principle of freedom of conscience —of belief and worship, as a guaranteed right of citizens in all civilised countries. This must include not only the belief in any form of positive religion but also disbelief in any systematic religion or adherence to any organised church. Thought will not be free and conscience not untrammelled, so long as belief in some form of positive religion is insisted upon as a mark of civilised citizenship and so long as all children of the community have such belief inculcated into them from their tenderest years.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY

In India, moreover, there is the difficulty caused by the presence of a number of religions, not all agreed on even the basic elements of belief or forms of worship Their mutual antagonism may lead the school being converted into a battlefield, if rival doctrines are to be compulsorily taught under the same roof. The institution of separate schools, on the other hand, on a homogeneous religious basis would emphasise the already noticeable lines of cleavage between the several sections of the community, which is as undesirable socially as it is likely to be mischievous politically.

MORAL INSTRUCTION

An alternative is suggested, in some quarters, of introducing religious instruction in the form of moral instruction, on the principal propositions of which there can be no great difference of opinion. This is illusory, not only because of the presence of those who refuse to believe in any positive religion or even in a single God, but also because of the tendency of high-sounding moral maxims being impossible to realise, under present conditions, in actual life. The consequent reaction on immature minds would be unconscious hypocrisy being officially instilled, in the name of moral or religious instruction.

THE ALTERNATIVE

If the school, thus, is unsuited to be the place for instilling moral excellence, in the name or through the medium of religious instruction, should there be any other way to make up for this great desideratum of our modern system of public education? The church or the home, is the only alternative, and either is open to objection on civic grounds, apart from the impossibility of effectively ensuring that, if such education is left to each parent's discretion and convenience,—not to mention competence or capacity. If the organised religion,—the church,—gets a monopoly of such instruction and is armed with compulsive powers to provide it, the rivalries between the various denominations, sects, or creeds would prepare a regular battleground, soldiers and ammunition from the earliest years of the youth of the community. A country like India must never overlook this danger, which may materialise at any moment if the usual precautions in this behalf are relaxed in the least degree.

The Questionnaire

The questions, therefore, on which the public should make up their minds on this great issue are:

QUESTIONS	YES	NO	INDIFFERENT
(1) Would you suggest the introduction compulsorily of some form of religious instruction in the educational institutions maintained at public expense, whether directly, or by way of grants in aid?			
(2) If the provision of compulsory religious instruction is impracticable, under the prevailing conditions in India, would you substitute some form of moral instruction or training as part of the ordinary process of public education?			
(3) Would you leave the provision of such education,—whether styled religious, or moral, instruction,—in the hands of			
(a) the denominational, or sectarian, organisations exclusively or			
(b) to the parents in their home, to their own children at their own convenience?			
(4) If it be agreed that such education is necessary and desirable to introduce compulsorily, would you confine it only to			
(a) primary schools or			
(b) extend it also to higher branches?			

NAME ——————————

ADDRESS ——————————

* *OCCUPATION* ——————————

N. B. Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above, by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper, and must reach this office by the 22nd October, 1945 Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper, provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student; Profession Business; Domestic work for women in their own homes; Public Service; or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen, or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment, in any capacity.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

With best wishes to our Indian comrades!

HERAWATI LATIP,
Buitenzorg, Java, Indonesia.

★ ★ ★

Allen tesmen voor de Vrede (Work together for Peace).

TILLY DE VRIES
Amsterdam C.,
Netherlands.

★ ★ ★

On two neighbouring yellowed pages of my seven-year old Autograph Book stand these inscriptions by two charming girls—one Javanese, the other Dutch whom I had met at the World Youth Congress held at Pougakeepsie, near New York, in August 1936.

Herawati Latip, I remember, was small, moon-faced, with jet-black curly hair. A Javanese Muslim, her somewhat peculiar name ('Latip' is a corruption of 'Latif') was evidence of the remarkable integration of Hindu and Muslim cultures achieved in that far-flung outpost of Indian civilization. Tilly de Vries was a big, hearty, loud-voiced blonde always chuckling and tossing her head of yellow, flaxen hair.

Herawati and Tilly were friends. They had travelled together from Holland where Herawati was studying medicine. They were members of the same left-wing student organisation.

Herawati was accompanied by two other young Javanese students—one of whom has signed himself "M.M. Darusman" in my Autograph Book. They were both serious, sensitive-face boys who looked very Indian in their black velvet caps.

All three of them were greatly interested in the Indian freedom movement and plied us, the Indian delegates, with a hundred questions about the Congress, Gandhiji, Nehru, Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience, etc. I remember them telling us that a day will come when Javanese nationalists will take a leaf out of the book of India and launch a freedom movement of their own against Dutch imperialism.

I questioned Tilly de Vries what she thought of such a possibility and what her attitude was likely to be in the event of an anti-Imperialist movement flaring up in the Dutch colonies. She assured me that she and thousands of progressive youth in her country had risen above imperialist arrogance and that their sympathies would be with the Indonesian nationalists, though she hoped left-wing pressure might force the Dutch Government to concede self-determination to the Indies and thus avert a clash...

That clash has not been averted. It has come though in circumstances, that none of us could anticipate in 1938. The Indonesian nationalists have raised the standard of revolt against Dutch imperialism and confronted the Allies with a challenge to their professions and pretensions of freedom and democracy. My thoughts go back to those two girls, Herawati and Tilly, physically so dissimilar—one brunette and the other blonde, one slim and short and the other big and tall—and yet inspired by the same ideals and the same faith in international brotherhood. And I hope that today, in the movement of national crisis, Herawati stands firm in the ranks of the fighters of Indonesian freedom, and that at the same time Tilly de Vries, in distant Holland, is practically vindicating her friendship and her socialist principles.

★

Fortunate Unfortunates

Unfortunately, international relations—especially relations between colonial Powers and colonies—are not determined by the ideals and aspirations of girls like Herwati and Tilly. They are determined by geopolitics, strategic bases, raw materials, imports and exports of oil, rubber and other such commodities.

In this respect, the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Dutch Guinea, and Curacao which constitute the Dutch empire (area 788,000 sq. miles population 65,000,000) are singularly unfortunate i.e. they are blessed with all that the greedy European imperialist Powers covet. According to John Gunther in his "Inside Asia":—

"The Indies have a European as well as an Asiatic function. The life blood of the Netherlands comes from here. Pumping into Holland from Insulinde, as the Indies are called, is a stream of invigorating wealth. The Indies tail is what wags the Dutch dog. As a consequence Dutch policy in the East is to conserve this precious appendage, to see that the Japanese are held off and that MALAYS DO NOT RISE (Caps mine).....

"The dominating fact about the islands is that, like Croesus and John D. Rockfeller, Jr., they are rich. They are the Big Loot of Asia. They are packed tight with natives, under the steaming sun, who both produce and buy wealth. Java is the most densely populated country in the world, exceeding even Japan. In the old days, the days of the Dutch East India Company, trade was a simple business of profitable barter; glass beads, which cost little, for spices and cinnamon, which brought profit. Nowadays it is a tremendous international process. The Netherlands Indies pour out an illimitable stream of pepper, sugar, rice, tea, coffee, oil, iron, gold. If necessary, they could totally supply the world's rubber. They produce today ninety-five per cent of its quinine, figty per cent of its tobacco, twenty per cent of its tin, ten per cent of its petroleum .....

"Very large rubber and tobacco properties in Sumatra are in the hands of native Sultans, and are held on lease by American and British companies—for instance, U. S. Rubber Godyear Rubber, Hawaii-Sumatran Rubber, and Standard Oil of New Jersey.....

"In the Netherlands Indies the title of land (in Moslem districts anyway) is theoretically in the hands of Allah; it is vested in the people, and only administered by the Government. No foreigner, not even a Dutchman, can own, buy or sell land. He can only lease it ..... This does not, however, prevent exploitation of land; for instance, almost half of Sumatra is held under lease by the Handels—Vereeniging of Amsterdam, the biggest enterprise in the islands, which produces sisal, hemp, palm oil, and so on. Its chairman was once Dr. Colijn, the Dutch Prime Minister.....

"The Indies, give Holland life blood, and get little in return. Until the depression the home country got almost £30,000,000 from Insulinde."

This is the economic background of Dutch imperialism. What is the administrative and political background? Illiteracy was 95 per cent and there were practically no public schools There was hardly any electorate. Out of the 60 members of the Volksraad (People's Assembly) 22 were nominated, the rest elected on an extremely limited franchise. Only 1 per cent of the population had the right to vote! Even then the Volksraad had no powers, while the Governor-General ruled supreme with power to outlaw any political party or ban any patriotic activity." Political consciousness was kept dormant by the rulers' deliberate design and it was said that the Dutch policy was "to keep the bellies of the people full their minds empty."

It is out of such conditions that revolutionaries always rise to change the condition of their fellow-beings. Such men have risen in Indonesia, as they rose once in Russia, in China, in India, and not all the guns and bayonets of Holland will keep them down. India, elder brother to Indonesia in culture and in the struggle for freedom, watches with anxious interest and rising enthusiasm the valiant fight of the patriots of Java and Sumatra. Forward, Comrades!

★

"Scratch a - - -"

So Mian Iftikharuddin, until recently President of the Panjab Provincial Congress Committee, HAS joined the Muslim League—after all!

The news is both surprising and not surprising. The sober Congressmen will mutter "What a pity?" His friends and erstwhile co-workers in the Congress will regretfully say, "A good man lost to us!" The carping cynics will proclaim, "Good riddance! We have no place for waverers and shirkers."

The rabid Muslim Leaguers are never tired of sneering, "Scratch a Hindu Congressman and he is really a Hindu Mahasabhite." Now I find that the Hindu communalists have begun to sneer, "Scratch a Muslim Congressman and he is really a Muslim Leaguer."

There is no doubt that the defection, first, of Abdul Qaiyum Khan and then of Mian Iftikharuddin has been a blow to the prestige of the Nationalist Muslims. But, seen against the background of the long record of patriotic services rendered by Nationalist Muslims, the resignations of Qaiyum and Iftikharuddin are but petty though unfortunate episodes—no more a disaster than the earlier defections of Khares and Aneys!

The reputation of Nationalist Muslims is based on the solid services of Mazharul Haqs and Ansaris and Ajmal Khans and Azads, REAL patriots and REAL Muslims, and not on the weak-kneed vacillations of pampered, aristocratic over-grown boys like Mian Iftikharuddin.

★

"Mian Sahib"

In the Panjab, the top-class landlords are honoured with the feudal prefix of "Mian". MIAN Iftikharuddin (known generally as "Mian Sahib" in Panjab Congress circles) belongs to the line of MIAN Sir Mohd Shafi and MIAN Sir Fazli Husain By no means a revolutionary family tradition.

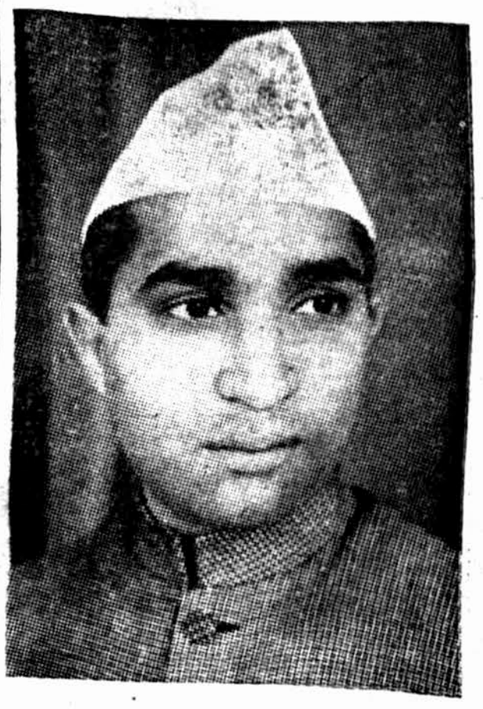
Educated at Oxford, Iftikhar (known as "Ifty" among his college chums, developed an intellectual partiality for Communism which, I am prepared to believe, was quite genuine. I remember him at the World Youth Congress in America—staunch anti-Imperialist, anti-capitalist, anti landlord—and ANTI-RELIGION. During a car drive to Boston he even gave me a lecture on the evils of religion, especially its unhealthy effect on politics. (I suppose by now, he has 're-integrated' his views on religion to suit the League atmosphere).

Returning to India at a time when Communist and Communistically-inclined young men were joining Congress, Iftikhar exchanged Oxford tweeds for smart khaddar sherwanis and *chust pyjamas*. He joined the Congress.

At about the same time some of his other friends, too, joined the Congress—Dr. Ashraf, Dr. Z. Ahmad, Sajjad Zahir, Mahmooduzzafer—all of whom are in the Communist camp to-day. Each of them was better-equipped for political leadership than "Ifty": Ashraf, a proletarian and master orator; Z. Ahmed a brilliant economist; Zahir, an intellectual and litterateur, founder of the Progressive Writers' movement. But—and I deliberately say it not as criticism of any person but as criticism of the Congress in general—it was Iftikhar who climbed to the top of the ladder. After all he was well-to-do, he could afford to travel about at his own expense, he could donate money to Congress funds, and he (along with his Socialite wife) could entertain visiting Congress celebrities in their comfortable and well-furnished Lahore residence. And so Iftikhar became President of the Panjab Congress!

But let me say it to his credit that so long as he was in the Congress he kept himself scrupulously above communalism, cliques, or petty rivalries. Within the limitations of his class-character he did work sincerely for the Congress and never shirked any sacrifice whether it was the confiscation of his car or prolonged detention without trial. Along with the Communists, he was opposed to the operative part of August 8, 1942 resolution but he went to jail all the same and never sought release by apology or explanation.

More. He is a charming and sociable cosmopolitan, neither religious



Mian Iftikaruddin

nor communal in his outlook. Ideologically he is a communist, temperamentally an aristocrat, by the accident of birth a Muslim. These contradictions have led him into a somersault as they have led many others before him.

I met him last year in Kashmir a few days after his release and had several talks with him on the question of Pakistan. I felt then (and I know now) that "Mian Sahib" had grown funky about the Pakistan movement and feared that any Muslim politician outside the League had no future. With all his sincerity and record of service, he had not the strength to swim against the tide!

★

Dinner In Srinagar

I was also present at what I believe was the Mian Sahib's initiation ceremony into the Muslim League fold. It was a dinner he gave in Srinagar and out of the 30 people invited only 2 were Hindus and nearly 20 were Muslim Leaguers of the Panjab who were then holding a sort of political jamboree in the capital of Kashmir. The only Congressman (besides this humble scribe) present was Abdul Qaiyum Khan—and now one can understand why!

There was one thing which struck me as somewhat funny about that dinner of September 1944. All the League stalwarts of Punjab—resplendant in gold-buttoned black sherwanis—seemed to be too solicitous of the health and welfare of the Provincial Congress President. I was surprised. I was shocked. Then some one started abusing the Unionist Ministry for keeping "Mian Sahib" in detention (he was out on a brief parole) despite his ill health. I could contain myself no longer and, looking about, I said: "I see at least half a dozen people present in this room who were a party to Mian Sahib's imprisonment." You could hear a pin drop in the room—till someone tactfully changed the topic!

And, of course, I was right. All the top Leaguers of Punjab were in the Unionist Ministry in August 1942 when that Ministry ordered the arrests of Congress leaders including Mian Iftikharuddin. But since then there had been a split in the Unionist Party and the equally loyalist class of Shaukat Hayat and Khizr Hayat had fallen out. Thus those who had jailed him yesterday but were out of office now were enjoying his hospitality today and abusing the Ministry!

I know those people—the starch-turbaned brigade, the landlords and loyalists—and I know Mian Sahib alias "Ifty." I think I also know Mr. Jinnah. I think there will be one more sensational episode in the story of Mian Iftikharuddin—in the not too distant future!

★

"J" or "J"?

"AN INDIAN" writes from Bandra:—

"I would like to draw your attention to a point which struck me while reading your remarks on the book "Judge or Judas" by N. G. Jog in the "Last Page" of the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly of September 23rd. Well, sometime back I came across an isue of the "Readers Digest" in which Beverley Nichols' "Verdict on India" was given under the book-section in an abridged form Well I think in fairness to India, the "Readers Digest" should also print "Judge or Judas" so that its millions of readers can judge India and Indians with an undistorted vision."

Humorous Skit

INSANITY FAIR

By J. B. Brace

Chance often takes us to places where we least expect to be. Little did I dream that I would one day visit a lunatic asylum, for what really was there to be seen in a place so conspicuously void of interest? He must be a lunatic himself who goes there for diversion or sightseeing.

Yet, surprising as it may seem, there are people who visit the asylum in the same mood as they would visit a zoo or a carnival show. What gratification they derive from it is hard to say, but if they find any pleasure in it, then plainly they are lunatics in masquerade.

How I happened to go there was because I was a member of a party that had to provide entertainment there. At first I thought it was a joke, because the idea of entertaining lunatics bordered on lunacy itself; but, as I found out afterwards, there were some amongst them who were not so insane, who could appreciate a good thing for once at least.

We arrived in good time. The little hall which was set aside for dancing was modestly furnished. A billiard table was at one end, a piano near by, and a few pictures decorated the walls. There was one particular picture which attracted my attention. Its title was "Happy Dogs." Happy dogs in an asylum! How ironical it seemed; yet how true to surroundings it turned out to be when I surveyed that select gathering of mental defectives, all eagerly waiting for the Band to strike.

One fellow seemed eager to strike the band, but, instead, he struck a pose which he said represented Ajax defying his mother-in-law. Even the tuning seemed to produce a mirthful effect on them. Whether it was the anticipation of what was to come or the lively vibrations of the "A" note to which the bandsmen were tuning to 440 vibrations per second, I cannot say, and, for aught I know, it might have been neither but the personality of the players themselves that reflected joy on so many faces.

★ ★ ★

While the tuning was on, a young lady stepped up to me. She could not have been more than twenty-three, with elegant features that might well have been the envy of any discriminating artist. Verily, she looked like an artist's model stepping out of the canvas. "Dont you know me?" She enquired with a smile that was bewitching and sad. I was taken aback. I remembered Sir Walter Scott had said that in the desert no man meets a friend. Yet it was impossible to look upon her as an enemy. I felt a bit embarrassed and must confess to having felt nervous as well, for there is no knowing what might happen when you come into contact with an inmate of an asylum. You might be bumping into the very devil himself. Besides, I heard enough about boisterous cases, where all seemed well for a time and then suddenly a tornado was let loose. The next instant, however, I felt a little more at ease, for I remembered we were told that only the "safe" ones were privileged to attend the function.

I did not know what to answer my fair enquirer; but presently she spoke again. "Don't you remember me?" She asked as though she felt hurt that I did not. "Didn't we meet at Monte Carlo?" What was I to do? I had to give some answer. "Why, of course," I assured her, embarrassed, nevertheless, by the awkward situation. I had never seen Monte Carlo though I wish I could have a glimpse of that gambler's paradise where stakes shoot high and fortune fluctuates with deceitful regularity, while card sharpers and international crooks hover like vultures around piling their fortune on the misfortunes of others.

"Yes, I remember you now. Sure I do," I added, realizing that it was best to be cheerfully accommodating. "But you will excuse me if I have forgotten your name."

"Marie Antoinette!" came the sharp reply, and I almost dropped.

Imagine it! Here, at last, I was to meet Marie Antoinette in flesh and blood in the 20th century, and above all in an asylum! It was staggering and bewildering.

★ ★ ★

That certainly could not have been her real name by any means except by a strange endearance to the memory of that glamorous lady who was guillotined in that saddest and most loathsome period of the French Revolution. It was simply tragic. Burke and Carlyle seemed to pour the contents of their historical books over my head, and the whole revolutionary period flitted before me like a fast moving kalaidoscope. I began to wonder if she might not be the reincarnation of that unfortunate queen. She had beauty. She had the dignity of a queen. She had—well whatever she had, my thoughts were interrupted, for just then the baton struck, and the hall was ringing with the strains of a Valse from Strauss.

Marie found a partner, or rather he found her, and without effort too. Half the number of those present danced, each in his own way but generally out of tempo. The other half were probably not aware of the existence of the function. People off their senses do not necessarily see the same things as we do. To them the dancers might be just the universe in motion. A man to them might be a quadruped on its hind legs.

A few chairs away from me were seated twin brothers, both healthy species of humanity. One sat crossed legged and grinned at the other who seemed to ne absorbed in the music and the dancing. Perhaps, he was wondering if there was any connection between the twin arts as there was between him and his brother. At any rate, his contemplative mood seemed to humour his brother who suddenly burst into a fit of laughter. He caught sight of me watching him, and as though he read in me a desire to know the cause of his hilarity, he told me "This fellow is mad," pointing out to his brother. He could not see how equally mad he was!

Mad people never realize they are mad. That is the merciful compensation for the sad plight of insanity. Marie Corelli could not have brought her story "Vendetta" to a more fitting climax than by having reduced her heroine to a state of insanity, for that was the most merciful thing that could have happened in the circumstances when an unforgiving husband cast her into the very vault in which she buried him alive under the impression that he was dead.

The essence of torture lies in its bitter realization. But to the insane there is no such reazlization. They live in a happy world of their own creation.

One thinks he is Almighty God and orders you to kneel before him adoration, while another bumps his head against the wall without realizing its serious consequences. Perhaps, he was once engrossed in the study of physics; for while all of us believe that anything which we bump against is real, the physicist asserts that you really never bump against anything, even if you bang your head against a stone wall—the explanation whereof is that the electrons and protons in your body come into contact with the electrons and protons in the thing you *think* you are touching, thus transmitting a disturbance through your nerves to the brain. In other words, the proposition is that matter does not exist. Marvellous! It is a wonder how some of our scientific thinkers have still not been pushed behind the bars of an asylum.

The physicist, at any rate, would find ample scope for his experiments to prove his theories in a very congenial atmosphere He could go on bombarding electrons and protons and surprise the world with a few more discoveries.

One man who came up to me during the interval pointed out to the wall "I put those wires there," he said. Actually there were no wires there at all. "And this wire," he added, pointing to another blank space, "was put only recently." "Very commendable, indeed," I replied, and by way of encouragement, I even complimented him on his superfine job. But he did not seem in the least flattered. It was like an amateur complimenting a virtue so on his fine technique. Great men are never moved by flattery. Here indeed was a great man unto himself—an engineer par excellence. He was the man, as he afterwards told me, who fitted all the wires in the Buckingham Palace-wires that could not be seen; a perfect wireless system.

★ ★ ★

It was all so pathetic, and the idea of entertaining such a crowd was something that called for superhuman effort to which a stage artiste might have occasion to rise when called upon to play the jester while his mother's funeral was on its way to the graveyard. (I don't refer to Byron who was engaged in sparring with his partner while his mother's funeral passed by. His was a matter of eccentric defiance).

It was a strange gathering composed of men and women of different creeds and social status, and different causes that sent them there to assemble in that haven of rest—a jilted lover, a mother who lost her son, a wife who lost her husband (though never a husband who lost his wife), these and others all seemed blissful in their segregation. Many are the tales that emanate from asylums and all of them sad. Here, however is one that is neither sad nor gay but highly ingenious. and typical of how some men, unappreciative so their own genius, weave around it the halo of insanity—the insanity of genius.

The story, which is a reproduction goes that a visitor to a lunatic asylum asked a patient how he got there. "You see," replied the man, "I married a widow with a grown-up daughter, and then my father married my wife's daughter, and that made my wife the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and so my father became my stepson. Then my stepmother, the daughter of my wife had a son, and that boy, of course, was my brother, because he was my father's son; but he was also the son of my wife's daughter, and therefore her grandson; so that made me grandfather of my stepbrother. Then my wife had a son; so my mother-in-law, the stepsister of my son, is also his grandmother because he is her stepson's child. My father-in-law is the brother of my child, because his stepsister is his wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is also the son of my step grandmother. I am my mother's brother-in-law; my wife is her own child's aunt; my son is my father's nephew, and I am my own grandfather. That is why I am here."

"Don't call the Fire-Brigade, dear. It may rain any moment now.

First Bird on Bough: "Yes, my dear, he's tough. He won't look at anything less than a dragonfly."

"Yes Uncle Bob, No end of a fire eater. Whenever he went into action ever his corns began to shoot."

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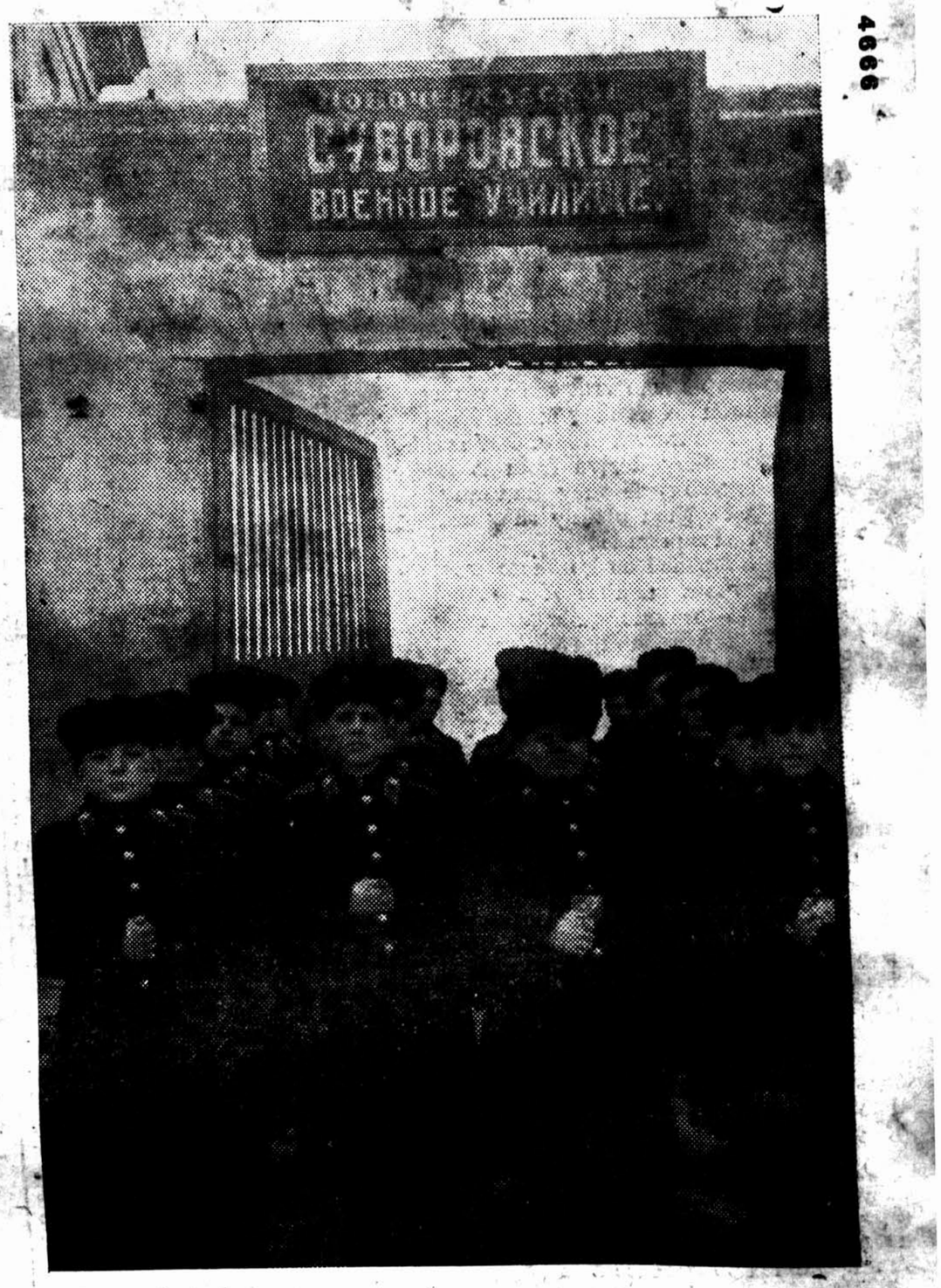
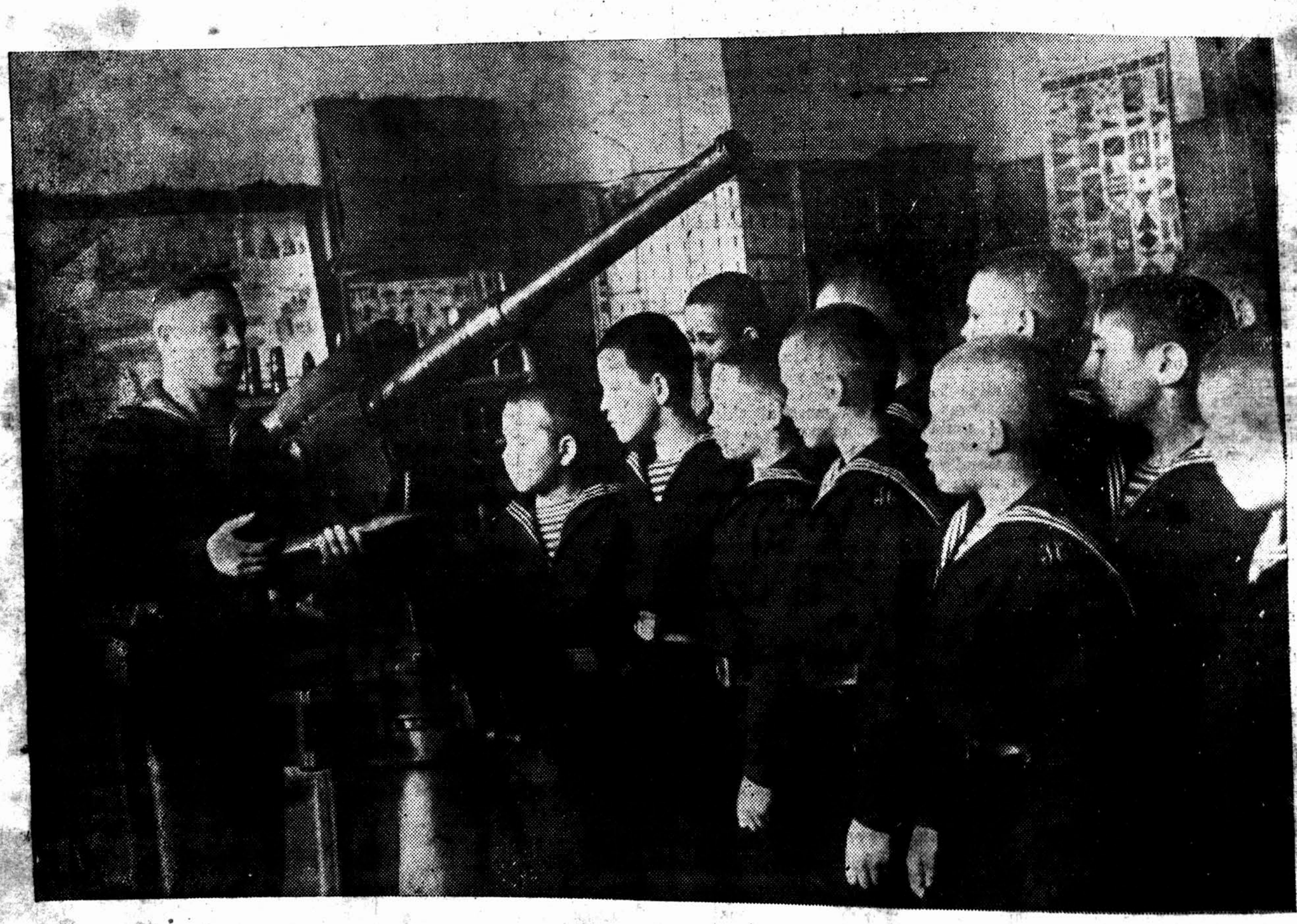
Red Army Cadets

Boris Kandiba youngest cadet of preparatory company at physical culture exercises in the Novosherkassk Suvorov Military School.



Cadets going out for a walk.



An Instructor explaining the operation of a ship's gun.

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